TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

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Poetry.

For the Blade.

THOUGHTS WORTH THINKING.

BY MAGGIE HERBERT.

Ever have an end in view,
Do not sit thus idly down,
Thinking what will come to you
When the morrow's sun shall shine.

Upward, onward let thy thought
Soar, like a bird that's flying,
Do not think that earth is naught
And memory fades in dying.

Trying for a nobler deed
To accomplish day by day,
Ever up and onward lead,
Smoothe the path and clear the way.

And when thy sojourns all are done,
And this world you bid adieu,
May hope like ray of setting sun
Shine bright and peacefully for you.

Menson, Iowa.

THE TWO PICTURES.

Two pictures hung on the dingy wall
Of a grand old Florentine hall;

One of a child of beauty rare,
With the cherub face and golden hair—

The lovely look of whose radiant eyes
Filled the soul with thoughts of paradise;

The other face was a visage vile,
Marked with the lines of lust and guile—

A loathsome being, whose features fell
Brought to the soul weird thoughts of hell.

Side by side, in their frames of gold
Dusty and dingy, cracked and old,
This is the solemn tale they told:

A youthful painter found one day,
In the streets of Rome, a child at play;

And moved by the beauty that it bore—
The heavenly look that its features wore—

On a canvas, radiant and grand,
He painted its face with a master hand.

Year after year on his wall it hung,
'Twas ever joyful and always young—

Driving away all thoughts of gloom
While the painter toiled in his dingy room,

Like an angel of light it met his gaze,
Bringing him dreams of his boyhood days,
Filling his soul with a sense of praise.

His raven ringlets grew thin and gray;
His young ambition all passed away.

Yet he looked for years, in many a place,
To find a contrast to that sweet face.

Through haunts of vice in the night he strayed
To find some ruin that crime had made.

At last, in a prison cell, he caught
A glimpse of the hideous fiend he sought.

On a canvas weird and wild, but grand,
He painted the face with a master hand.

His task was done; 'twas a work sublime,
An angel of joy and a fiend of crime—
A lesson of life from the wreck of time.

O crime! with ruin thy road is strewn,
The brightest beauty the world has known.

Thy power has wasted, till, in the mind,
No trace of its presence is left behind.

The loathsome wretch in the dungeon low,
With the face of a fiend and a look of woe—

Ruined by revels of crime and sin,
A pitiful wreck of what might have been,

Hated and shunned, and without a home,
Was the child that played in the streets of Rome.

Our Story Teller.

PALMA.

THREE SCENES IN A LIFE.

SCENE II.—FROM THE ANTIPODES TO FLORENCE.

It is midwinter in New Zealand.

The blinding glare of the burning noontide is almost intolerable, and the vertical rays of a semi-tropical sun are beating pitilessly upon the wild wealth of blossoms in Palma Bardi's garden—a bewildering profusion of roses mingled with a strange flora unfamiliar to European eyes. Roses and sunshine everywhere, as far as eye can reach; the trailing scented sprays fling their burden of blossom across the neglected paths and thrust their fragrance in unbidden at every window.

But where is Palma Bardi—the mistress of this free unfettered beauty—herself the fairest, strangest, most tropical blossom of all this strange fair garden?

Enter yonder spacious airy chamber in the long white house Palma has called "home" for six brief months. The trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers of the giant creeper make the still air sickly with their perfume; the blinds are drawn over the open windows and the shutters outside are fast closed. The cool air and silence of the dim room are a sudden, almost violent contrast to the light and life outside. A light that blinds you with its brightness; a life that exults and runs riot in the pride and strength of its growth.

It is sultry noon, and the silence of the darkened room is almost oppressive. Tread softly, look with reverence on the sleeping face of the chamber's only occupant. Does it startle you in its fixed, calm repose? A peace that life can never know has fallen there, and this sleep is calm and dreamless at least. There seems no room for pity—no need of tears.

By what inexplicable freak has the likeness of a famous Roman empress [illegible] Faustina been caught from some antique coin and stamped upon the living marbles of the nineteenth century, Italian woman? Faustina or Palma lying calm and silent on that white bed? "Asleep or waking is it?" White draperies about her peaceful couch; the subtle, passionate scent of white flowers filling the air with heavy odors while their pure petals, white and light as fallen snow, are scattered thickly on her coverlet.

White lilies on her winter breast
Our golden Palma lies at rest.

At rest! And we last saw her, flashing with jest and laughter, crowned with her resplendent beauty, and the cynosure of all eyes in a London drawing-room. And now. She is at rest with God. Be silent, come away.

In a Florentine cafe, two men, both young, both handsome in strikingly dissimilar fashions, are sitting together at a little table over coffee, ices and cigarettes, listening indolently the while to the soft strains of a mandolin played by an itinerant musician.

The elder of the two is glancing down the column of a paper, when he suddenly starts from his chair with a passionate oath, exclaiming, "My God! then he has murdered her at last!" in horror stricken tones.

"Visconti! Have you suddenly taken leave of your senses?" demands Louis Vansittart, picking up the paper his friend had flung aside. It was the *Voce Nazionale*, and he started first at the newspaper and then at Visconti's face in speechless bewilderment.

"Look there, look at the list of deaths," gasped Andrea Visconti, turning away his head.

The two men standing together amid the tawdry gold and crimson decorations of the cafe presented a singular contrast to the curious observer, if any such had been there to observe. The broad-shouldered, muscular Saxon-American, with his clear-cut, impassive face, golden mustache, and frank gray eyes, looks down wonderingly on the passionate Italian quivering with excitement, his mobile features—beautiful as those of some pictured saint—are turned to a stony horror as he points to the paper with a trembling hand, and Vansittart reads:

"Palma, the wife of Prof. Bardi, of heart disease. At Pearl Bay, New Zealand."

"But, my dear Visconti," he expostulated, "because a man's wife dies, in the name of common sense and of justice, what right have you to say he has murdered her? Poor Palma!" he added in a softer tone, looking at the notice. "We shall never see her again in this world at least, whatever they may tell us of the next! Dear, beautiful, noble woman! The gods from time immemorial have taken our best and fairest."

Visconti had reseated himself, and, covering his face with his hands—those slender, faultless Italian hands—shuddered convulsively, but spoke no word in reply.

"Come, come, Visconti, quiet yourself like a man!" cried the artist kindly, laying his hand on the bowed head. "Forgive me, old fellow," he continued; "I had no idea the Signora Bardi was so much to you."

"I worshiped her like a star set in heaven above me, she was just so much to me—no more—no more—" was the bitter reply. "But that's not all, I have some real cause for a horror even greater than my grief, as you shall learn," he continued, brokenly. And then after a few minutes' silence during which he struggled successfully with what seemed to Vansittart a very extraordinary agitation, he resumed: "You don't need to be reminded of our conversation about the Bardis on the night of that farewell gathering at your rooms more than a year ago. I had much reason to think it left us both with an unpleasant impression, an indefinable uneasiness, of which we were both ashamed, and yet could neither of us shake off or get rid of."

Vansittart nodded a silent assent, and Visconti spoke more rapidly.

"Well, then, that night, after I returned to my room, I read a note which I had received during the evening. Judge of my astonishment when I found that its contents not only bore directly on the subject of our curious conversation, but were an absolute confirmation of my worst fears."

"From whom did you receive the note?" interrupted Vansittart.

"From Palma Bardi herself," was the slow, unexpected answer.

"Good heavens!" ejaculated the artist. "Did you answer it?"

"No reply was possible, neither did she desire any. A sudden impulse—I can't explain or analyze, but which in some strange way I comprehended—must have moved her to confide in me at the last." He paused again, and after a silence, during which Vansittart mused and smoked, he took from his pocket-book an inner case and extracted from it the note which Palma Bardi had given him at Louis Vansittart's door that memorable spring night. He unfolded it with hands that strove to be steady and laid it on the table before the artist without speaking.

Vansittart took it up with eager curiosity and was some minutes deciphering the faintly penciled hurried lines which Palma must have written in the cloak-room at his house that far-off April night. The note ran as follows:

"In all the sterile splendor of this magnificent, cruel city, my homesick soul turns to the one compatriot I number among my friends. Not for help, I am past that! but merely to bid you not grieve for me. You have watched me and discovered what I sought to hide from all the world. Do not blame him. He loved me—once, I think; but this mad passion for empirical knowledge, in place of true scientific research, has ruined all. He sacrifices himself, his own soul, and at last his wife for these insane speculations. Twice already, to-night and once before, he sought to 'experiment' on me with a slow, subtle poison whose very existence is known to few; a poison that destroys not the body, but the mind, by slow degrees; a lingering mental agony, finally affecting the former through the latter; as an empty shell decays. Twice! and each time, something—was it fate or God?—interposed to save me. The third time will be fatal, and I am too weary to resist or escape it if I could. Farewell.

"PALMA."

"The sober sense of the nineteenth century would say these are the ravings of madness," remarked Vansittart, laying down the paper and looking anxiously at his friend.

"My own knowledge of early Italian chemistry and of Bardi's infamous attainments tells me it was probably only too true," rejoined Visconti, slowly. "You will see," he went on, speaking with a low passionate utterance, "that it left me absolutely powerless, utterly and entirely! I could do nothing. I could not publish the note, and on the strength of that strive to tear Palma from her 'natural legal protector,' say rather from that experimenting scientific devil! with his soulless, snake-like nature. I was plunged in the most hideous despair. I formed plan after plan only to reject them all as the perfection of hopeless folly. How could I or any one save a woman who was going with wide-open eyes to meet her doom; what proof had I either?"

"No, there was nothing to do, unless you killed Bardi on the off chance of these things being true, and so saved Palma at that price," returned Vansittart with a reckless coolness, as though it were an everyday suggestion on his part.

"Yes! I thought of that, and even went down to the docks the day the Southern Cross sailed, prepared to do anything on the impulse of the moment; but it seemed simply horrible to kill even Bardi in cold blood to save her from what, when all was said, was mere suspicion. Besides this, and what made my course infinitely more difficult was, how would it have appeared to Palma? For myself, hopes and fears alike would soon have been ended, but I think I clung to a foolish hope, unacknowledged even to myself, that the one thousand and one chances of life might end him and his experiments together. I see now how futile was that. I told myself too that if there were any God in all the universe, surely He would protect her, pure and innocent as she was."

"We are told," remarked Vansittart dryly, "in a certain book, not much read in Italy, 'That His ways are not our ways,' a statement in which I entirely concur, without presuming to offer an opinion of my own on the subject."

"This time, now it is too late to save or serve her, I'll leave nothing to fate and chance," said the Italian significantly. "I was a coward—a brutal poltroon to hesitate and hope—when her dear life was at stake; I can undo nothing, but the little that remains for me to do I will!"

"And that?"

"Is to avenge her death," was the rejoinder, delivered with a dead, deliberate weight of emphasis on each separate word.

"Visconti, my dear old fellow, in a calmer mood you will see, even if your worst suspicions be correct, that this Corsican strain in your blood won't justify you, as a man of honor, as a gentleman, in seeking such a revenge. Surely you don't seriously contemplate reviving the fast-dying vendetta, or the hiring of a couple of bravos—after the fashion of your most noble ancestors—to lie in wait for Bardi and stab him at some street corner?" expostulated the artist in a tone half jest, half earnest, as he put his arm through Visconti's, and they passed out of the cafe into the beautiful starlit night together.

"What a mighty relief to leave that stifling cafe, with its flaring lights and noise, and to get out into the freedom and silence of the night!" said Vansittart, expanding his broad chest with a deep inspiration as he gazed upward into the intense mysterious blue of the Italian summer sky.

"'A sky that swarms with golden bees,' as Heine says in one of his lovely Springlieder."

Visconti made no reply, but strolled slowly onward, absorbed in his own gloomy thoughts. Louis Vansittart made one or two futile efforts to draw his friend into conversation, but finding these attempts were by no means appreciated at length desisted; and catching the infection of Visconti's somber mood walked beside him silent and meditative until they reached the San Sebastian gate, and were quickly lost in the dusky shadows of the still Cascine, where all the trees, the velvet turf, and the distant olive gardens were gleaming with myriads of sparkling fireflies.

"It seems to me, Visconti, that a man could almost grow into a poet if he lived long enough in this Italy of yours," said the artist, throwing himself full length on the grass beneath a clump of trees. "Though poets, I know, are born, not made," he added laughingly.

"See," said Visconti, bending down to watch a firefly that had alighted near him, "see how he burns! Unlike the steady light of a taper, this flame pulsates and trembles, flashes out, and is succeeded by an instant's darkness. Then it glows and throbs again like passionate heart-beats made visible—the systole and diastole of the heart are perfectly represented by the intervals of light and darkness in the firefly."

"Most true, oh learned leech!" returned Vansittart, leaning on his friend's shoulder to watch the insect, which rose at that moment and floated away into the darkness.

"As a lost soul flares out into eternal night, or like, more like my own vanished hope," said Visconti musingly; and then, with a sudden reversion to the conversation they had tacitly dropped on leaving the cafe, he said:

"You asked me awhile back if I intended to revive the vendetta. You spoke jestingly, I answer seriously: Yes! I do mean to avenge Palma Bardi's death. But that cunning devil shall meet me fairly, and have the same chance for his life that I have for mine, fiend as he is! I have not fallen to his level, however wild my words have been."

"I wish I could dissuade you from such a project, but, knowing you as I do, I know also that the truest kindness I can show you will be to refrain from meddling in a matter I can not cure."

"You can neither dissuade or help me; from henceforth, think of to-night as seldom as possible, though the day may come when you shall have good reason to remember it."

SCENE III.—IN VENICE.

A pale moon rises over the sea this winter evening, and reveals Venice in an unwonted aspect. It is the bitterest winter that fair city has known for many a year, and the drifted snow is lying thick in the Plaza San Marco, while the white domes and spires of that lovely Byzantine church stand out in sharp relief against the steely sky; and the frozen snow which had gathered in every nook and corner soften the details of tracery and clings to each point of vantage.

Snow everywhere—covering even the felze of the black gondolas moored hard by the Ponto degli Paglia with a light, white shroud. St. Mark's lion has a frosty coat, and the steps surrounding his column are white and slippery to-night, while the gondoliers have retreated to the friendly shelter of adjacent cafes and are solacing themselves with coffee and cigars.

Not many Venetians are abroad to-night, for even now the silent, feathery flakes are beginning to descend again as a sharp, cutting wind blows across the Laguna from Lido and the lonely, sea-girt Campo Santo. It is a dreary, bitter night, and Venice, for the most part, prefers closed doors and warm stoves. Her streets are quieter than is usual at this hour, and comparatively deserted. The untrodden snow lies thick along the Riva Schiavone, and the Grand Ducal Palace, where it fronts the sea, wears an air of sterile splendor, a ghastly contrast to the groups of squalid beggars gathered beneath its stately colonnade to find scanty shelter from piercing winds and cutting snowflakes.

And still the pale moon, with fair, sad face, climbs higher in the frosty sky, and her ghostly light touches the dark, quiet waters of the Adriatic with faint gleams of silver as they flow noiselessly by marble stair and palace wall. Her wan rays make the sparkling snow still whiter, while the shadows thrown by tall, dark buildings appear by contrast black and more profound than they looked before the moon rose.

Those narrow, irregularly constructed streets, with their varying architectural details, afford much deep shadow—grateful enough when the pitiless summer sun beats fiercely down upon the calm waters of the Laguna—but now, in winter, they are but gloomy lurking places for the homeless scum of the crowded city; and the chance wayfarer hurries on, glancing backward nervously as he goes.

The long, slow night drags on with leaden-footed hours, and the peaceful moon now rides high in a cloudless heaven; her light falls in fresh places now, and some of the darkest corners are no longer obscure. This is notably the case with a certain narrow street leading from the Riva, and all one side of it is bathed in a flood of pure, cold light, where two hours agone only an impenetrable darkness reigned. And there, where the frosty light falls most sharply, lies the body of a man huddled or thrust close against the wall of a house. Surely he is not sleeping in this inclement night? Not sleeping, for the wide open eyes are staring up at the eternal stars with a dull, unmeaning gaze, and already they are growing dim and clouding over with the darkness of death. The snow falls again, and see, the light, keen flakes are gathering fast on the pallid, upturned face and rigid form. One arm is bent beneath the body as he fell, and along his left side the snow is crimsoned in a ghastly way with blood.

Dead and cold! The bitter, cruel wind sweeps the newly fallen snow over the freezing corpse as though it strove to blot out the sight from God and man.

In the Campo San Moise the windows of the Golden Lion are bright with warmth and light, a cheery contrast to the deserted, wind-swept streets and the desolate waste of waters beyond.

A pleasant odor to hungry passers-by issues from its doors, and cheerful sounds of music and laughter are heard within. The room is filled with groups engaged in smoking, playing dominos and drinking coffee. At a small table near the stove a man sits, silent and absorbed, the one solitary being in that crowded room. His folded arms are on the table, and his head is bent down; but he rises abruptly as the waiter brings him a cup of cafe noir, and the light reveals the face of Andrea Visconti. He had been writing, and the ink is still wet on the open page before him; he glances over what he has written, and after folding it he addresses the letter to Louis Vansittart, and then turns from the table and faces the long room with the cup of cafe noir in his hand.

There is a slight noise and stir at the door; a hasty consultation between the proprietor of the Golden Lion and some persons outside, while no small curiosity is evinced by the coffee drinkers and domino players as a party of four enters the trattoria and walks swiftly up the room, casting quick, searching glances at the various groups as they pass.

Andrea Visconti surveys them listlessly with his calm, steady gaze, and stands, cup in hand, indifferent and unmoved, as they approach. They also have noted him. "This is our man, beyond a doubt," says the chief, in a low voice. They surround they table, and Andrea Visconti is in the midst of them; but before the chief can speak a word he glances carelessly around once more, and draining the cup of black coffee to the dregs, he falls heavily to the ground.

The raise him, bring water, and summon a physician hastily; but in that brief instant Andrea Visconti had passed beyond the reach of hands and gone to learn the secrets of the stars.

THE END.

Written expressly for the Blade.

THE CONFESSIONS OF A DRUNKARD.

IX.

At 35 Rum began to tell upon my physical nature in a most fearful way. My liver was getting out of order regularly, and became morbid, and if the liver is wrong, everything mental and physical is wrong. I became lethargic, dull and heavy, my step lost its elasticity and I became at 35 and old man of 70. I could go to sleep any time and anywhere; it was with an effort that I prevented myself from lying down upon the pavement at any time. I could not eat except at rare intervals, and then only a few things. Milk I could always take, and milk probably saved my life. The cow is the drunkard's best friend. The stomach when in this condition will accept cool milk when it will reject everything else.

I would come down from my house in the morning leaving my breakfast untasted, and weak and exhausted walk to the bar and drink what was known in those days as an "egg-flip." It was merely one, two or three eggs, with sugar in a large goblet of milk, with a tremendous dose of whisky added, the whole shaken up together. The compound contained the alcoholic stimulant which my system craved, and the eggs, sugar and milk was very considerable nourishment. This would sustain me till noon, when I tried very hard to worry down some food, though frequently I would find it impossible.

After a week of this the taste of liquor became insupportable, though I had to have it to keep up at all. I did not relish it—the enlivening effect was not there any more, only I had to have it to live.

The fact was my liver was congested and absolutely morbid, and which accounted for the perpetually tendency to sleep and the absolute dread of anything like labor. When in this condition, I could do anything I did not have to do, but to perform regular or chance duties was an impossibility. Fortunately it was for me that my business was so well organized that it run of itself, for had it depended upon me, it would have gone to pieces in a month. I was incapable of regular and effective labor.

I found a remedy for this—that is, a temporary remedy. It was calomel. When it came to the point that I could not keep awake, that even whisky, no matter in what quanties taken, would not stimulate me to the point of keeping awake and alert, I would take three or four grains of calomel at night, and the next morning would awaken with some degree of vigor and resolution.

I would not want whisky the first forenoon, and by noon I would feel strong and vigorous. Sometimes I would go the whole day without anything, but, unfortunately as night approached, the craving would come on again, and, without knowing why, I would find myself at the bar, taking the inevitable "just one." The calomel had spurred the liver into activity, the liquor went to its destination with the same old warming effect, and the "just one" would be a dozen, and invariably I went home drunk as usual. This would go on for a week, till the congested liver again appealed for help to carry the enormous and unnatural burden imposed upon it, and then another dose of calomel, another relapse, and more calomel, and so on.

I came to having calomel in the house, and it was as necessary to my existence as flour and even more so. I could live without flour but I could not exist with any comfort without calomel. But it was telling upon my system terribly. I came to depend upon it the same as I did upon Rum, and as other unfortunates do upon opium.

I had reached forty when my friends interfered. I was and always had been a very useful man in the village. I was very liberal and public spirited, and was a man that the community could ill afford to lose. It came to the point of absolute publicity. Men had come into the back room, set apart for the few regular habitues, and had found me locked in the embrace of a sodden, drunken sleep. Rum had robbed me of the control of my tongue and temper, and I was perpetually saying things which no sober man would, and was constantly doing the most absurd and foolish things. I became quarrelsome, I had lost all sense of policy, I became boastful at times and quarrelsome at others, I signed papers when drunk that I forgot all about, and was in positive danger of wrecking everything. My memory was gone almost entirely. At the beginning I remembered when sober what I did when drunk, but this had passed. What I did when in my cups passed as completely out of my memory, when sober, as though it had never occurred.

Many a contract I signed when in this condition which I never would had I been in my right mind, and I was frequently confronted with my own signature, of which I had no knowledge, being entirely unable to remember when, how, or for what purpose I had signed the agreement.

The very sharp men of the community, those who were as unscrupulous as sharp, marked me for their own, and many thousands of dollars I paid rather than to acknowledge that I had been taken advantage of. My pride would not permit me to do that.

I was either foolishly liberal or foolishly mean. Things which I should have done I refused to do, and things which I should not have done I did. It all depended upon the amount of whiskey I had in me. My whole nature was torn to pieces and there was no reliability about me. I could not be depended upon for anything. The citizens came to notice it and it occasioned much remark. When men connected with me in business had to come to see me they were compelled to choose their time, so as to catch me when in the right mood.

Before I became possessed of this devil I had myself under perfect control. Were I out of humor I could so control myself as to conceal it, and when in good spirits I could hold myself in; I had some power over myself. But with whisky in me, with my physical system completely out of order, my power of control was all gone, and I was what whisky made me, and nothing else. I could be ugly without cause, and good natured without reason. I abused my best friends and took a delight at times at confiding in my worst enemies. My whole nature was reversed.

I was very heavily interested in the prosperity of the village, being a large owner of real estate. It was to my interest to uphold the locality, to co-operate with the other citizens in every project for its development and some years back, before I got completely under the control of Rum, I was noted for my public spirit and for the zeal and earnestness with which I took hold of enterprises in which the community was interested.

Even this changed. When enterprising citizens came to me to co-operate with them in movements of the sort, I would sit and damn the town and everything connected with it. Many a time I depreciated it in every way, I ridiculed its pretensions, decried its advantages, abused citizens for want of spirit, denied that I owed anything to the location, in short, I went directly against my own interests, which were entirely bound up in the one locality and no other.

Then I would give out vague threats of moving my own business to some other place where enterprise was more appreciated, and where there was room and opportunity to develop, and all that sort of vaporing nonsense, which meant nothing because it was totally impossible.

I became a nuisance to the public, and a stumbling block in the way of everybody.

Of course all this was noted by the citizens and there could be but one end to it. Everybody knew that I was a confirmed drunkard, and everybody regretted it, for I had been a very useful citizen. My business did not suffer materially, for my product was sold abroad, and the concern was running in a groove that even my drunkenness could not injure, very much. But an effort was made to save me, and I joined in it heartily and even eagerly, for I felt that no sacrifice that I could make would be too much could I escape from the infernal control of the Rum appetite.

My friends consulted with my wife, without my knowledge, and it was so managed that I went with her to spend some months with a cousin of hers in Maine. It was a beautiful farm to which we went, five miles from a village, and in that village no liquors of any kind were sold, or could be had except as the law of the state prescribed for medicinal purposes, and on the prescription of a physician.

It had all been arranged without my knowledge, as I said. My wife suggested the trip as a summer vacation, and I assented eagerly, because I saw in that retired life the chance of a break in the chains that held me.

I did not know the matter had been canvassed, and that the choice of place had been made with especial reference to my case. The physician of the neighborhood was a conscientious man who would not prescribe stimulants unless they were absolutely necessary, and the state agent was an equally honest man who would not connive at a violation of the law. Then there was a beautiful country to live in, with oceans of milk, and plenty of plain, sustaining food. It could not have been better arranged for me.

I was weak enough to put a few bottles of whiskey in my valise at starting, which were all gone before we reached Boston, and I had them refilled there. They were emptied a second time before we reached our destination.

I shall never forget the first night I passed in that farm house. We arrived at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and as I had taken the last drink out of the last bottle as we came into the station, I felt strong, and I said to myself, "now that I am where I can't very well get it, I will make the fight and win if possible." And I felt that I could do it.

A splendid supper awaited us, and I ate something, enough to give me some heart for some three hours. But at about 7 o'clock, there came upon me a horror that I had never experienced. The very fact that I could not get Rum made the desire for it almost maddening. I never wanted it so much in my life. My head swam, my system grew feverish, a feeling of utter despondency came over me which drove me almost to madness. I could see liquor in front of me, and all about me, it was in my mind, and my poor body quivered and shook like an aspen leaf.

Just then my cousin came in with a pitcher of very rich milk, ice cold, which I seized without waiting for a glass and drank the half of it at a single draught. It was grateful, and for a half hour restored me to something like myself. But immediately the effect wore off, and I craved the stronger, actual stimulant as much as ever.

The physician of the neighborhood came in just as I was suffering the most. He was a pleasant, intelligent gentleman, very kindly in his manner, as a physician should be.

I did not know then that he had been consulted as to my condition, and that his coming at the moment he did had been arranged beforehand. I did not know that the whole programme had been arranged beforehand, even to the date of arrival. The physician knew from long experience in such cases just when he would be needed, and just what to do.

After he had been introduced he looked at me kindly and said:

"You are not feeling well, Mr. Jamieson."

"Indeed I am not," I replied, "I am as miserable as a man can well be and live."

"What is the matter?" he asked.

He knew all about it but it was his cue to make me speak first.

"Come into the next room, I said. And I led him with a great deal of fierceness into the next room, for I was almost a maniac.

"I can tell you what is the matter. I must have some whisky, or I shall go mad. You can get it for me."

"Sit down," he said, with a great deal of kindness in his tone and manner. "I know what is the matter with you, and you must follow my directions. You don't want to die in a year, do you?"

"No indeed."

"Very well. You shall have no whisky. Whisky to-night means more to-morrow. You must stop, and I will help you. I will give you a sedative that will quiet your rum-distressed system, and I will give you directions which, if you will follow them, will so restore you to your normal condition that you will not crave it. Absolute quiet, absolute abstinence, proper diet and a little will power will work a cure in a very short time. It is unnecessary to speak of absolute abstinence from Rum in this place, for you can't get it short of Bangor, and I don't think you would be foolish enough to break away and go there for it. There isn't a drop of the stuff to be procured here."

The good doctor gave me a powder, a small dose of calomel, and what else I don't know, bade me drink as much milk as possible whenever the craving came on, and went his way.

I shall never forget the horrors of that night. Despite the effect of the opiate, I writhed in agony all the long hours. I saw more devils and I imagined more horrible things that would suffice to drive a dozen men mad. I imagined my factory on fire, and I could not remember whether the insurance was sufficient or not. I had in my office a private safe, which contained all my valuable papers and papers of a private nature, and I felt certain that in the hurry of departure I had left it unlocked, which would be complete destruction to me in case the building did burn. And in case it did not, I fancied that some one would discover its being unlocked and would go through the very important private papers it contained. Every ill that could possibly afflict a man I was sure was certain to happen to me, and I in Maine, hundreds of miles away, and powerless to prevent it.

I drank milk by the quart, and while it had the effect of relieving me for the minute, the craving for relief from myself came back as terribly as ever.

Could I have got hold of a bottle of whisky at any time during the night I should have drained it to the last drop.

I fell into a sleep at perhaps five in the morning, and it was a tolerably healthy one. I was sleeping soundly when my wife arose, and she darkened the windows and stole out of the room noiselessly that I might sleep on as long as possible. I did not awaken till perhaps ten o'clock, and I arose very much stronger and with my mind very much clearer.

That morning I ate a little breakfast, not much, but a little. My wife cooked some food for me which would provoke an appetite, (she was experienced in that), and I managed to worry a little of it down and it really had a relish.

After my breakfast I went out and walked over the farm, and managed to half forget my trouble. My strength was increasing every minute, and it was natural strength that I was gaining.

But about four in the afternoon, the hell commenced again. I wanted something to make me forget myself, for the old longing, the old dread and fear of impending evil was coming on me. The Rum fiend, baffled for a few hours, was after me with his cruel fingers, and in my enfeebled condition, I was incapable of resistance. I struggled for a little while, but finally looked at my watch, and found that in an hour a train went from the station into Bangor. I evaded my wife, and started for the station. I felt, weak as I was, that I could walk the four miles and catch the train. I would take one drink in Bangor, bring a bottle back with me, and use just enough of it to keep me from the horrible fits of despondency that I was laboring under.

I got down the lane and was out into the high road, when my cousin appeared from behind a tree.

"Where are you going, Jamieson?" he asked very kindly.

"Nowhere, only for a walk."

"I will walk with you, but it will be the other way."

"I wish to be alone," he said.

"Look here, Jamieson," said he, good-humoredly, "you are for a rather long walk, about four miles to the station. You are going to Bangor, and for whiskey, that's what you are going for. But you shan't."

I replied angrily that I did not understand this interference with my movements, and was I a prisoner?

"Not exactly," he replied, "and yes, in some respects. Dr. Peters told me that you would be wantin' to get off to Bangor to-day to get whisky, and he told me to watch you and not let you go on any terms. The doctor knows all about these cases, for he has lots of 'em sent up to him for treatment. *You can't go!*"

The man was a giant in stature and strength, a good-natured but very determined giant. "What you have got to do is to stay right here till you get to be yourself. The Doctor says that if you get one drink down you you will get as full as a biled owl, and all that has been done will have to be done over again, and on no account are you to take anything but what he gives you. You are here to be cured, and I am not goin' to let you go and kill yourself."

"I will go!" I exclaimed angrily.

He tightened his grip upon my arm, and it was no maiden's grip either.

"You ain't a goin' if I have to carry you up to the house and tie you down. You are going to stay right here and see the doctor, who will be here in half an hour. I like you too well and your wife and babies to let you go to ruin. You can't get away, and you may as well come back with me peaceably. Some day you will thank me for saving you from yourself."

I had just sense enough to see that he was right. I knew it all the time, and I went back with him.

The doctor came in a half-hour, and he left some powders for me, and charging me not to leave the farm as I valued my life, went away.

I slept better that night, though it was still a horror that I had to go through. But having been without liquor for a full day, my system was in condition to be affected by the medicine the doctor had given me, and, beside, that evening I could eat something a trifle more nourishing than milk, though that was my chief reliance. I tossed and worried till perhaps three o'clock and then fell into a fairly refreshing sleep which lasted till nearly nine. I awoke at that hour quite strong, and feeling something like my old self

It is unnecessary to speak of what followed, in detail. Day by day I gained strength, and day by day my mind became clear; in fact, I was being rapidly restored. Nature alone will do wonders if given half a chance. My face lost the blotchy redness that had so long advertised my criminal weakness. I got so that I could eat like a hired man, and when the longing came for stimulant, I had strength enough to dismiss it myself, without outside help.

When I felt myself cured, the doctor insisted that I should stay another month, that I might be perfectly built up, and completely restored, and I did it.

Finally, believing that I was entirely restored, and that I could hold my own against the tempter, I left the delightful place and went back home

The doctor was at the station to see me off.

"Jamieson," said he, "I have but one word to say to you. Never take the first drink. No matter how much you may feel inclined, turn away from it. Don't touch it at all—that is your salvation. Men in your condition who have been cured under restraint and have thereby got themselves into condition, always make the fatal mistake of supposing they can safely indulge in moderation. They can't do it. When a man has once had the accursed habit fixed upon him he is in constant danger. Should you ever be weak enough to take one drink, there is no power on earth that can prevent you from taking another, and after the second one there is no limit. You are a lost man. At your age you have not the recuperative power to resist, if you once get started. I implore you as you care for yourself, as you love your wife and children, never touch it again in any form or shape. I warn you—you will never recover from a second trial of it."

I promised him upon my honor that I would never touch it again, and got into the car and was on my way home.

TO BE CONTINUED.

How to Get Rich and Stay So.

Don't speculate in mines.
Don't speculate in anything whatsoever that you are not conversant with.
Don't go on any man's bond.
Don't drink when asked to.
Don't drink when not asked.
Don't buy anything you don't need.
Don't waste your time.
Don't marry an extravagant woman.
Don't marry an extravagant man.
Don't marry a penurious man.
Don't marry a penurious woman.
Don't get amusement crazy.
Don't get crazy at all.
Don't buy wheat and sell at a loss.
Don't buy wheat at all.
Don't lend money.
Don't spend money.
Don't dabble in stocks.
Don't stay out late at night.
Don't have anything to do with politics.

A Fashionable Craze.

"What's them things made of?" asked an old lady of an Italian image vender.

"Plaster of Parees, madame. Vera beautiful."

"I've heard a good deal lately 'bout this pasture of Paris, an' I 'spose it's all the go. I guess I'll take them two cupids for the settin' room."

Humor.

GREEN COUNTRY BOYS.

How a Smart Drummer Got Taken in at Missouri, Tenn.

"Boys, it isn't always safe to gamble on the greenness of country chaps," remarked a drummer in the smoking car; "only last week I was in a little town down in Missouri, and the bar-room of the hotel was full of the gawks of the town. I worked several smart little snaps for drinks that would not have caught a single sucker in the city, and had begun to think myself in luck. After awhile I heard a couple of fellows disputing about something, and I asked them what the row was about.

"'Jim, here,' says one, 'declares he kin go out and pace off a quarter of a mile an' come in two feet of the actual measurement. He's a braggin', and kin never do it, stranger. I've just bet him $5 he can't; will you hold the stakes?'

"'I'd a good deal rather put up $25 against him,' says I; 'there's no man living can pace off so correctly as that.'

"'I go you the $25,' says the fellow they called Jim, promptly pulling out his money, and of course I couldn't back out. So the $50 was staked with the landlord and we went out to see him pace. We hunted around and found a twenty-foot pole, and Jim went into the middle of the street in front of the hotel and asked me which way he should go. I told him I didn't care, and after we had marked the spot he started off pacing very deliberately and with much caution. We followed him up with the pole, measuring after him. Pretty soon he stopped, stood still and waited for us, calling out that that was his quarter-mile limit. In a few minutes we had measured up to him and what do you suppose the distance was? Thirteen hundred and twenty feet to an inch—exactly a quarter of a mile. I had lost as clear as a whistle, and I thought it the most wonderful feat I had ever witnessed. Before leaving town, however, I discovered how the thing was done. Jim was able to pace that quarter of a mile to an inch because he had carefully measured it off with the same pole we had used, and marked the two ends in a way known only to himself. More than that, he had measured from a certain spot in front of the hotel in three directions, and was thus prepared to go any way his victim might select. The fellow who bet the $5 with him was a roper-in, and I wasn't the first man they had made a sucker of, by a long shot. I'll have revenge on that town if I have to start up a skin faro layout or a drug store there, you see if I don't."—*Chicago Herald.*

Bill Arp's Opinion of the Doctors.

If the doctors had to shed tears for every patient, the fountain would soon be exhausted. They experiment and diagnose and make mistakes and lose patients, but it is all for the best. Somebody has to be sacrificed or science would not progress. The doctors experiment with disease and skirmish with death just like the general of an army fights battles. Some must be sacrificed to save the country, and so after a battle he counts up the killed and wounded and is happy if he has killed more of the other side than he has lost of his own. He likes to show a good balance sheet, even though it is a bloody one. Victory and glory are bigger things than human suffering or the grief of the loved ones at home.

But still the family doctor is a part of the family—an honored part. We are drawn to him as to a friend in need, and he is drawn to us. He has enough sympathy for his purposes. His tenderness may be professional, but it is the right kind for the patient. The doctor is nearer and dearer to the family than the preacher, although one ministers to the mortal body and the other to the immortal soul. Bodies are bigger things than souls. The whole world with all its vast machinery is at work for bodies, but the work done for souls is only a side show in comparison. The family doctor holds a higher place than the family lawyer, for health is a bigger thing than money or property, and there are but few lawyers who would not take a case against us as readily as one for us. There are two sides to litigation but only one to medicine.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

A Suspicious Circumstance.

"I've heard of women wearing men's clothes, and being so sleek about it that they go a long while without being detected," said the conductor, as he glanced at the passengers reclining in their seats, "but, let me tell you, I've got a rule that catches em every time on my train. No woman can masquerade as a man if she rides with me. I've got an infallible plan for detecting their little game, and it works to a charm."

"How do you manage to discover their secret?"

"By watching their feet. If anything wearing men's clothes fails to put its feet upon the seat in a railway train, we immediately conclude that something is wrong, and telegraph ahead for an officer."

Strange to say, fourteen passengers in male attire at once took their feet off the company's upholstering.—*Chicago Herald.*

Not as Bad as He Thought.

"Take it away," said the tall, solemn passenger to the train-boy. "Take that book away. I want none of Ingersoll's writings near me. That book is an abomination. It is a sacrilege. Its very presence in this car is enough to call upon this train and all of these passengers the vengeance of the Almighty. Take it away."

"What's the matter with you?" inquired the train-boy, with a scowl.

"I'd have you know," retorted the passenger, "that I have a right to speak as I do. I am a D. D."

"Oh, is that all?" was the response; "I thought you were a D. F."

Learning the Business.

"What is the first thing you endeavor to teach a young man when he goes to work in your store?" was the question asked of a successful Elmira business man a day or two ago.

"Well, the first thing that I endeavor to teach him," was the response, "is that he don't know anything about the business. He will then be willing to begin at the bottom and master the whole trade in detail."

There seems to be considerable sense in the gentleman's remarks.—*Elmira Gazette.*

Too Healthy to Die.

Patient—Oh, doctor, I don't want to live. Life has lost all charms for me.

Doctor—Oh, nonsense. Life hasn't done anything of the kind. What seems to ail you?

Patient—I have a terrible lung trouble.

Doctor (after examination)—Fudge, my dear Mrs. Watson, your lungs are perfectly sound.

Patient—Yes, that's the trouble. I tell you I don't want to live. If it wasn't for those lungs I'd be dead long ago.

A Difference of Time.

Tailor—I would be greatly obliged if you would pay this bill to-day. I have waited a long while on you.

"Of course you have, but didn't you say you would give me time?"

"Certainly, I did. I told you to take time, but I didn't suppose you would take eternity."

AN EDITOR'S LUCK.

What Happened to a Lynching Party That Was After Him.

The latest tale of presence of mind in an emergency comes from Albuquerque, N. M. It appears that the editor of an Albuquerque paper had been more straightforward in some of his printed assertions than is customary in that community, and that after considering the matter eleven citizens of the place concluded that the best thing to do was to lynch him. After the far-southwestern way, they did not conceal their intention, and the fact came to the ears of the editor that a certain night those eleven citizens would hang him. He lived alone in a log house, consisting of a single room, with a cellar underneath. He had but one companion, a pet grizzly bear, and it occurred to him, and this is where he showed his presence of mind, that he would retire to the cellar and leave the upper room to the grizzly. They always keep lynching appointments in the Southwest, and the eleven citizens arrived promptly with a rope. The door was not opened when they knocked, so they battered it in with the utmost cheerfulness and a few oaths and rushed in over its fragments to secure their man. They had neglected to bring a light with them, but they had no difficulty in finding what they supposed to be the individual they were looking for. He resisted more than they had anticipated, but they were resolute in the matter and what happened in the darkness was of an extraordinarily lively character. From a brief account of the affair which has got into the newspapers, it seems that the lynchers did not retire until three of them had lost an eye apiece, one a foot and three fingers, while another was deprived of all that portion of the left arm which appertains below the elbow. The remaining six were more or less mutilated but were not maimed for life. The Albuquerque editor has, at the present time, the most tremendous reputation as a fighter in the territory of New Mexico, the subscription list of his newspaper is going up, and there is talk of running him for sheriff. His pet bear hangs about the cabin as usual, fighting flies and chewing on old boot heels, and is as sleek and innocent of demeanor as the president of a board of foreign missions.

A Safe Business.

"The trouble I find in doing business here," said a man to a stranger on a Dakota train, "is that expenses are so heavy—paying out money all the time."

"I don't find it that way," replied the other. "Now in my business I never pay out anything."

"Well, that's pretty good. What is your business?"

"I'm running a territorial hail insurance company."

"I should think it would take money to meet losses."

"I don't find it necessary."

"How do you arrange it?"

"If a farmer reports a loss I ask him what else he could expect with his crop scattered all over the farm. Then I show him a clause in the policy that he hadn't seen before, in which he is instructed to take his crop in every night and put it under the bed where it will be safe."

"But you don't talk that way when you are insuring them?"

"Oh, no; my agents tell them that if they see a cloud coming up they may go right down town and draw on the company for the full amount."—*Estelline, Dak., Bell.*

A Liberal Man.

"There goes a man," said a Cleveland vessel-broker, as he pointed to a lake captain, "who has the most liberal heart of any man I ever met."

"Has he founded an orphan asylum?"

"No, but his schooner foundered off Ashtabula last summer, and he made the insurance company a present of $20,000 risk."

"H'm. Singular man."

"Very singular. Seems to me I'd have run the risk."

"Of what?"

"Of the company raising her and finding the auger holes in her bottom."—*Wall Street News.*

He Told 'Em So.

"They're having bad times with hydrophobia down in New York," said the talkative passenger to his neighbor; "so I see by the papers."

"Are they?" queried the grumpy-looking man in the next seat.

"Yes; and there's been quite a panic about it, too."

"Just what I expected," said the grumpy man; "I told the folks down to our place that there'd be a panic in less than a year if the Democrats got possession of the government. I told em so."

Two Cases in Court.

First Lawyer—"What was the verdict in young Smith's case?"

Second Lawyer—"Murder in the second degree. The evidence was purely circumstantial, but there is no doubt that he is guilty."

First Lawyer—"Not the slightest. What was done with McGillicuddy?"

Second Lawyer—"Ten witnesses swore that they drank beer in his place on Sunday, but on cross examination they admitted that it possibly might have been weiss beer, so he was discharged for want of evidence."

Wonderful That He Wanted to Work.

A man walked up to Pierson, of the Baldwin, and accosted him:

"I hear you want a porter?"

"Yes, can you work?"

"I guess I can. Ain't I big enough to work?"

"Pretty hard job here. What have you been doing at your last place?"

"Nothing. I was a policeman."

"A policeman, and you want to work! Here, Sam, ring the call for two policemen quick and an ambulance. Here is an escaped lunatic."—*California Maverick.*

A Boycott for Love.

In a small town not a hundred miles from Greensborough, Ga., there is a certain cigar dealer who has a beautiful and winsome daughter. A young man of the place paid her attentions and won her affections, but the old man objected and forbade the young man the house. But, nothing dismayed, the young man organized a club of sympathizers, and they have boycotted the old man's business—refusing to buy cigars of him unless the barricade be raised. At last accounts the old man was growing weak-kneed.

No Use in Eloping.

A Santa Barbara, Cal., school teacher fell in love with a pretty pupil, and she with him, and they decided to elope. They got away safely, boarded a steamer for Los Angeles, and the good-natured captain ran the vessel outside the three-league limit so that the young folks might be married without a license. After it was all over it was learned that they might just as well have been married at home, because no one in the world had the least objection.

An Aching Void.

"Can you conceive?" asked the professor, "of an eternal vacuum, a portion of space unoccupied, an empty void, into which nothing ever enters, from which nothing can ever come, which maintains inviolate and forever its own eternal emptiness?" "I can," replied the student, "and the idea only cost me a dollar. I have a stylographic pen."

Recent Literature.

One of the best, if not the very best work, to enable those with artistic tastes to do good work without a teacher in painting with both oil and water colors, is one entitled "Amateur Art" by Henri Clarise. The style is plain, simple and concise. There is not a term used which cannot be understood by the beginner, while the order of instruction is perfect. A complete list of materials necessary, is given to start with. Following this are succinct directions for landscapes in water colors. Then comes flower painting in both water colors and oils, cameo oil painting, transferring photographs to cards, and coloring them, painting on velvet, and on wood, china painting, crayon work, in short, all branches of amateur art work are treated, so that one with any natural ability cannot fail to succeed in what may be attempted. The author evidently thoroughly understood what was needed in such a work. The BLADE takes great pleasure in recommending a work of so much worth to its readers. It will be sent postpaid on receipt of $1 by Amateur Art Company, 2,138 Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill. Sold in Toledo at the art and book stores.

Cassell & Co., New York, issue "Without Blemish. To-Day's Problem," by Mrs. J. H. Walworth. The writer is known as the author of several other books, "Bar Sinister," "A Mississippi Martyr," etc., all relating in some degree to the same subject, and well written. It refers to the many difficult problems that have arisen for settlement since the war, consequent upon slavery, and tells a pathetic story which holds the reader enchanted and sympathetic to the close. It is a record similar to many others, which we at the North can only think of in thankfulness that it can be a true one of happenings which were only possible in a portion of our country.

From the same house come two of the publications belonging to their National Library series, which are issued in pamphlet form weekly, at ten cents apiece or at $5 a year. One is "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage" and the other "The Complete Angler." Their appearance in this form makes the possession of these works possible to the poorest. They are also a convenience to reading circles, schools, etc.

"Indian Summer," by W. D. Howells, is an excellent story of American life in Italy, light, bright and gladsome, yet filled with earnestness and strength. Nothing that has yet been written by this author can be more popular or charming than this rare Florentine romance. It is uniform with "The Rise of Silas Lapham," etc., and considered by many Mr. Howell's best work. His touches seem more delicate, fresher and better with each work. Never repeating any of his pictures of life or human nature he goes on with the world before and constantly improving. This work has received the highest praise of Eastern critics and has already run a large edition. Ticknor & Co., Boston.

The National Temperance Society has issued "Let It Alone and It Won't Hurt You," by Edward Casswell, a Canadian writer. This book will be quite sure to please the young people for whom he has written many shorter stories, and who are already familiar with his original and happy style. It is especially adapted to Sunday school libraries, and we heartily commend it, and hope it will have the wide circulation it deserves. Address J. N. Stearns, Publishing Agent, 58 Reade street, New New York City.

"A History of Modern Europe" is the title of the latest of the "Students' Series," issued by Harper & Brothers, New York. The work covers the ground from the capture of Constantinople by the Turks to the treaty of Berlin in 1878. The author, Richard Lodge, M. A., of Oxford University, has endeavored to give a general history of European affairs during the last four centuries, but has not entered into the details of the domestic history of each state. The reader will be enabled to get a clear idea of the events and their bearing upon the present condition of affairs, and of the causes which led to the celebrated treaty of Berlin, something which is of especial interest at the present time. The work is sufficiently full in detail for a clear understanding of the matter.

Harper & Brothers also send the volume, "Upland and Meadow, A Poaetquissings Chronicle," by Charles C. Abbott, M. D., who has become well known by his previous works upon natural history. The very title has a breezy, out-of-door sound that reminds one of the songs of birds, and all who love animal life will look between the covers with anticipations of pleasure that are not disappointed. The supplementary title of the book refers to the particular locality where the naturalist pursued his studies, the results of which are here recorded. It is a little stream entering into the Delaware river below the rapids, a part of the country peculiarly rich in animal productions. The author has evidently used his powers of observation to good purpose.

Mrs Sarah K. Bolton, of Cleveland, is the author of "Social Studies in England," issued by the publishing house of D. Lothrop and Company, Boston. The book contains the result of the author's observations during a two year's sojourn in England upon the home life of her people, the work of her women, their advancement in higher education, their efforts in working reforms, and the philanthropic measures carried forward in that country. She seems to have given earnest, careful attention to those things of which she writes and speaks of what she knows. The book will be found exceedingly interesting to all classes of readers, but particularly to women, who are endeavoring to promote the advancement of their sex.

Fowler and Wells, New York, send a new Phrenological calendar, which consists of a pictorial, symbolical and phrenological head about six by ten inches, lithographed in colors, on heavy cardboard. A key to the phrenological faculties and a full calendar for the year are conveniently attached. Price ten cents.

A short story, which is likely to be the subject of much comment, and several articles of remarkable interest are contained in the *Atlantic Monthly* for March. The story in question is called "A Brother to Dragons," and is anonymous. The notable articles are a paper on "Americans," by Justin Winsor; a consideration of the "Present Condition and Prospects of Architecture," by Henry Van Brunt; an article, "Classic and Romantic," on the two great schools in literature, by Frederic Henry Hedge; and memorial papers on Dr. Mulford and Gen. Grant, by Horace E. Scudder and T. W. Higginson, respectively. The serials are continued and there is some pleasant poetry and able reviews. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. $4 a year.

The March *Wide Awake* opens with one of Lungren's best frontispieces, "Under the Electric Light," a brilliant night-scene. Sandham and Hassam also have striking full-page drawings in this number, both with strong fire-effects, but widely diverse; Hassam's illustrates Elizabeth Stuart Phelps's ballad, "The Tenement House Fire," while Sandham's accompanies Mrs. Huse's historical Seminole story, "The Light of Key Biscayne," and represents the burning lighthouse. There are some excellent short stories in the number. The serials are interesting and the "papers" exceedingly bright and entertaining. The whole number is excellent, as this magazine always is. D. Lothrop & Co., Boston. $3 a year.

The *Popular Science Monthly* for March is extremely interesting. The article which will attract much attention is Mr. W. E Gladstone's "Proem to Genesis." Dr. Reville, a French savant and professor, had in his book, "The Prolegomenes," denied that there are any evidences of a divine revelation in the Book of Genesis. Mr. Gladstone fearlessly proclaimed that if modern science is to be relied upon, Genesis must be a revelation, as it strictly agrees with the highest generalizations of science, and contains facts which could not possibly have been known to any man at the time the book was written, except as they were revealed to him by a power higher than man. To this conclusion Mr. Huxley took exception. The article in the March *Popular Science Monthly* is Mr. Gladstone's reply to Huxley. There are many other able articles in the March number. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

The Art Amateur for March is one of the most delightful numbers of this favorite magazine. It contains papers on "New York Exhibitions," "Music and Drama," "Walter Gay," "Algerian Women," and other papers on "The Decoration of Our Homes," "A Room in Washington Square," by H. Edwards Ficken, full-page illustration; Oscar Wilde on "Interior Decoration," "A Notable Music Room," "Flower Painting in Oils," "Figure and Drapery Study," by Adrien Marie," "Art Hints and Notes," "How to Make Paper Negatives," "Hints for Arranging a Dark Room," "The Meryon Exhibition," and "The Origin of Wood Engraving." Montague Marks, New York; 23 Union Square.

In the March number of *Cassell's Family Magazine* the serials, "A Wilful Young Woman," and "Lyndon of High Cliffe," grow in interest. There are several other articles of merit, among which are "The Oxford of South Africa;" "At a Soiree of the Royal Society;" "Mr. Hemphill's Love Story;" "St. Valentine's Day;" "London for Londoners;" "Food in Its Relation to Health;" "The Art of Tidying," and several others. The frontispiece is "St. Valentine's Day." Cassell and Company, New York, $1.50 a year.

The Quiver opens its March number with an interesting article entitled "Some Notable Vanes." Some other articles are "A Strange Client;" "Some Mistakes About Prayer;" "Pink-Tottens, and How She Put Her Money in Heaven;" "Distinguished Service in Suffering;" "Bunyan in Prison;" "The Conquests of Peace;" "The Three First Chapters in Human History;" "Elsinon's Mistake;" "God's Providence;" and the two serial stories which progress well. Cassell & Co., New York, $1.50 a year.

The February number of the *Floral Cabinet* has several very good articles in regard to plants that will give the flower-lover much useful information. "Home Decorations," "New York Fashions" and the pages devoted to "Housekeeping," are excellent. Published by the Ladies' Floral Cabinet Company, Vesey Street, New York, $1.25 yearly.

It is always a pleasure to look into the pages of *Vick's Illustrated Monthly* even when one is not particularly interested in the culture of plants, for there is always much of general information to be attained. This is true of the February number, which is full of good things. Published by James Vick, Rochester, New York. $1.25 yearly.

The February number of *Cloak, Suit and Ladies Wear Review* is at hand, and contains its usual number of hints in regard to what is to be worn in the advancing season. Published at 696 Broadway, New York. $2 a year.

From Atlanta, Ga., comes the February number of *Dixie*, a magazine with a truly Southern flavor to its pages. Its table of contents for the month is an attractive one. Several articles touch upon the industries of the South, and give a good deal of information in regard to them. People who have any thought of going South to find a home will find much in this magazine of interest. It is published at $2 per annum.

The *Keynote* which is an illustrated weekly review of what is going on in the society world, contains in the number for February 20, its usual amount of interesting deta is concerning music and the drama in the principal cities of the Old World, and also in this country. There is a well prepared sketch of the great publishing house of the Scribners, reviews of new music, etc. Published every Saturday in New York at $4 a year.

The *Rocky Mountain Fairy* is a new venture in the shape of a magazine which comes from Colorado. It is to be devoted especially to western life and literature, and is edited and published by Mrs. Fannie Wyatt Kroenke, Buena Vista, Col., at the subscription price of $2.50 a year. The BLADE wishes the magazine success.

The February number of the *Philatelic* magazine is at hand. It is devoted to the interests of stamp collectors and much worth knowing in regard to the currency of different countries is given in its pages. Published by W. F. Bishop, La Grange, Ill., at 50 cents a year.

The March number of *Lippincott's Monthly Magazine* gives liberal installments of the two serials, which increase in interest as the plot is further developed. Brander Matthews contributes one of his most ingenious short stories, "Perchance to Dream," ending in a dramatic surprise. "The One Pioneer of Tierra del Fuego," by Randle Holme, is a thrilling narrative of a little known episode in modern travel, the story of Thomas Thorold, who, in 1876, fell into the hands of the savages of Tierra del Fuego, and after witnessing all the cruelties which they inflicted upon their enemies was allowed to return to civilization in order that he might acquaint the white man with the horrors he had seen. There are poems by Frank Dempster Sherman, Helen Gray Cone, Clinton Scollard, and John B. Tabb. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. $3 yearly.

—Don't hawk, hawk, blow, spit and disgust everybody with your offensive breath, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and end it.

CHOCOLATE.

How the Cakes Sold in Groceries are Made.

The United States consul at Bordeaux, France, Mr. Roosevelt, gives the following as the mode of manufacture of chocolate in that city:

The manufacturers import the cacao beans, which are delivered here in barrels and gunny sacks containing from 90 to 160 pounds each, principally from Puerto Cabello. The first important step in the preparation of chocolate is to sort according to size and to clean the cacao beans. They are then roasted (a process similar to that applied to the green coffee bean); the roasting thoroughly dries the bean and renders friable the thin brown shell. Cacao acquires different qualities according to the different degrees of roasting, as, for example, the Italians roast the beans to excess, which produces a bitter chocolate. The Spaniards go to the other extreme and insufficiently cook the cacao, which gives a more greasy but less bitter article. The French adopt a happy medium between the two extremes, with the excellent result of retaining an agreeable equality of taste and perfume, and giving to the consumer an unrivaled chocolate.

After the cacao bean is roasted, the thin brown shell is separated from it by winnowing. The beans, with a proportionate amount of sugar and flavoring, are then put into the crushing machine to be reduced to paste. The crushing and mixing is done by a machine with a large granite cylinder revolving over a heated marble slab. When the paste is thoroughly mixed, it passes from this machine to another which completely expels all air globules from the mass; it is then put into molds and left to cool. The molds are in the form of tablets, divided into fractional parts, which are easily separated, each small tablet being sufficient to make one cup of chocolate. The tablets, after being carefully wrapped in tinfoil, to protect them from dampness or other causes, which may affect the quality or perfume, especially the latter, which is very volatile, is finally wrapped in a paper envelope, and thus becomes the chocolate of commerce.

To make good, pure chocolate, costs the manufacturer from 40 to 55 cents per pound. A fair article, however, can be made at a much more reasonable paice.

Chocolate is one of the articles of trade most susceptible to adulteration, since a very small quantity of the cacao bean imparts taste and perfume to a mixture of tastless and not always harmless matter. Unscrupulous manufacturers introduce into the paste flour, ground corn and beans, stale coffee grounds, veal or mutton tallow (to supply the necessary oily substance), and the dregs of peanuts after the oil has been completely extracted. This latter substance, which a few years ago was employed as a fertilizer and occasionally made into cakes as food for dogs, is now profitably converted into chocolate. Add to the above ingredients cocoa shells and ground brick, the latter to give weight, and the component parts of cheap chocolate are given. Chocolate manufacturers admit with refreshing artlessness that adulterated chocolate is very little used in France, but is profitably exported.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hand by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. NOYES, 149 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

THE GEORGIA LAW

For Local Option in Rum-Selling—A Correct Copy of the Famous Statute Which Is Making Georgia a Prohibition State.

In response to a number of inquiries from readers of the BLADE, below is given a copy of the present law of the state of Georgia under which elections are being held in the various counties to crush out the Rum traffic:

A BILL

To be entitled an Act to provide for preventing the evils of Intemperance, by local option, in any County in this State, by submitting the question of prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to the qualified voters of such County; to provide penalties for its violation, and for other purposes.

Sec. 1. *The General Assembly of the State of Georgia do enact*, That, upon application by petition signed by one-tenth of the voters who are qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly in any county in this State, the Ordinary shall order an election to be held at the places of holding elections for members of the General Assembly, to take place within 40 days after the reception of such petition, to determine whether or not such spirituous liquors as are mentioned in the sixth section of this act shall be sold within the limits of such designated places; provided that no election held under this act shall be held in any month in which general elections are held; so that such elections as are held under this act shall be separate and distinct from any other election whatever; provided further, that the ordinary shall determine upon the sufficiency of the petition presented by the tax books of the year before.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That notice of such elections to be held, as are by this act provided, shall be published once a week for four weeks in the official organ or organs of the ordinary or sheriff of the county where such elections are to be held; and such other notice may be given as the ordinary may think proper to give general publicity to the election. Such elections shall be held under the same regulations as are now prescribed by law for holding elections for members of the General Assembly, except as otherwise provided by this act. All persons qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly are qualified to vote under the provisions of this act, provided that they have actually resided within the territorial limits to be effected thereby at least six months next preceding the election.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That all persons voting at any election held under the provisions of this act, who are against the sale of such intoxicating liquors as are mentioned in the sixth section of this act, shall have written or printed on their tickets "Against the sale," and those who favor the sale of the articles mentioned in said sixth section shall have written or printed on their ballots "For the sale."

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, Thatl all managers of elections held, as by this act provided, shall keep, or cause to be kept, duplicate lists of voters and tally sheets, and it shall be the duty of such managers to deliver one list of voters and tally sheets to the clerk of the Superior court, to be filed in his office, and one list of the voters, ballots, and tally sheets, to the Ordinary, who shall carefully consolidate the returns and decide all questions and contests arising under elections held by virtue of this act. If the result of any election shall be "Against the sale," the Ordinary shall publish the same once a week for four weeks in the paper in which he gave the notice of the election. This act shall take effect as soon as said publication has been made the time prescribed; provided no license to sell liquors of any description prohibited by this act shall be granted during said time of publication, except as to vested rights. Within twenty days from the day on which the Ordinary declares the result, one-tenth of the number of voters having voted at such election, may petition the Superior court, setting out plainly and distinctly the cause of contest; when, if the cause set out is such as impeaches the fairness of the election, or the conduct of the Ordinary, the judge shall grant an order, directed to three justices of the peace of the county, requiring them to recount the ballots on a given day and report the result to the next term of the Superior court of that county, or the term of the court to which the petition may be returnable, at which term the case shall be heard; provided ten days' notice has been given the ordinary of the filing of the petition; but such petition shall not act as a supersedeas of the result as declared by the ordinary, nor shall the judge grant a supersedeas; and the contest so instituted shall not be continued by the Superior cout, but must be tried and determined at the term to which the same is returnable, provided such term is held, and if the same is not held, then at the next regular term of the court; and in the event that any one or more of the plaintiffs or defendants to such contest shall die pending the contest, it shall not be necessary to make parties in place of such deceased party or parties, plaintiffs or defendants. Either party may subpoena witnesses to prove either fraud in the ballots, the counting thereof, or in the conduct of the ordinary, or of the managers of the election, and introduce evidence to establish either proposition, or the converse thereof. The judgment of the Superior court shall be final, unless the case is carried to the Supreme court for review. If the election shall appear to have been fraudulently conducted, or the votes fraudulently counted, the judge shall have power to declare the result, and overrule the action of the ordinary in the premises.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, that if the result of any election held under the provisions of this act shall be "For" or "Against" the sale, then no other election shall be held in the same county in less than two years thereafter, which must be done upon a new petition, as aforesaid, and by otherwise conforming to this act.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That if a majority of the votes cast at any election as by this act provided, shall be against the sale, it shall not be lawful for any person, within the limits of such county, to sell or barter, for valuable consideration, either directly or indirectly, or give away to induce trade, at any place of business, or furnish at other places, any alcoholic, spirituous, malt or intoxicating liquors, or intoxicating bitters, or other drinks which if drank to excess will produce intoxication, under penalties hereinafter prescribed.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That section 4570 of the code of 1882, in regard to prohibiting the sale, or furnishing of spirituous liquors, on election days, shall apply to all elections held under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent the manufacture, sale and use of domestic wines, or cider, or the sale of wines for sacramental purposes; provided, such wines, or cider, shall not be sold in bar rooms, by retail; nor shall anything herein contained prevent licensed druggists from selling, or furnishing pure alcohol for medicinal, art, scientific, and mechanical purposes.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, That no elections shall be held under the provisions of this act, for any county, city, town, or any other place in this state, where by law the sale of spirituous liquors is already prohibited, either by high license, local option, or other legislation, so long as these local laws remain of force; provided that no election shall be held under the provisions of this act, where an election has been held under any local act, until two yeaas shall have expired from the date of said election under said local act, where the result was "For the sale."

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, that any person voting illegally, at any election held under the provisions of this act, or otherwise violating any provision of the same, shall, on conviction thereof, be punished as prescribed in section 4,310 of the code of 1882.

Sec. 11. Be it further enacted, That all laws and parts of laws, in conflict with this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

JOHN S. DAVIDSON,
President *pro tem* Senate.
WM. A. LITTLE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Approved September 18, 1885.
HENRY D. MCDANIEL,
Governor.

— Used Red Star Cough Cure effectually. Dr. C. Fawcett, Union Protestant Infirmary, Baltimore, Md. No depressing effects.

Sermons in Sentences.

Talmage: Women are now 75 per cent. better than ever they were.

Beecher: The spirit of asceticism yet rankles in the blood of religion.

Rev. J. W. Chadwick: Etiquette is the smallest part of good manners.

Rev. J. M. Foster: We value men too lightly. God values them above all other values.

Rev. Hugh O. Pentecost: Christianity has more to do with this world than with the next.

Rev. C. Martyn: When we go to heaven we shall find it not very unlike earth after all.

Many persons habitually suffer from headache, more or less periodic, strange nervous sensations, indifference to food, and an indescribable depression of spirits which they can assign no reason for. Malaria in the system is often the real cause, and one dose of Shallenbarger's Pills will work wonders. A few more doses will remove all the trouble.

BLADE WHITTLINGS.

THE keynote to success in life nowadays is in concentration of effort on one particular line. It is the specialist, the man who can do some one thing, however small, though it be only to make bread or button-hooks, better than anybody else, who nowadays is secure of his living. And it is the man who sticks to his own trade, who imitates and courts nobody, who lives simply and sincerely out from his own conscience, convictions and taste, who is secure of his social position. It is useless to dwell on this point. The most careless lad beginning life now, in this modern crush and struggle, soon learns that it will never do to scatter the shot. Only the specialist, and the thorough, able specialist, has a chance in the professions, science or trades. Parents are beginning to find that the natural bent of a boy's talents or skill must be discovered, and his whole training be directed to strengthen and develop it if success is to be assured him.

DID you ever see a man who did not prefer the evening paper to his wife's company over the tea-table? The men who do not are very rare. The wife may be bright, cheery, even intelligent. The husband will take the tea and the evening paper, and there will be nothing left for the poor wife to do but to gaze out of the window. I have seen women at the head of their tables making the most frantic attempts to draw their husbands' attention from the newspaper. I have seen them resort to all arts of playfulness and coquetry, and finally, as a last and desperate resort, come out with the matter-of-fact question: "What's the news, John?" "O, nothing, nothing," and yet it took him the entire meal time to read "nothing." I am inclined to think that the newspaper is largely responsible for much of the marital misery in the world, for what woman of ordinary attractions can compete with a live journal?

THE one thing that an American crowd can't do is to take things easy. It is in a continual hurry. If it goes to the theater it leaves home with five minutes only to its credit. If it starts for church it gets under way about the time the second bell rings. But if it is going hunting, or if it has a fishing expedition in hand the American male crowd will sit up all night to be ready. These are the only known times when it does not rush recklessly ahead without proper preparation.

"MAKE your record clean, young man. Death is infinitely preferable to deceit, dishonesty, dishonor, or disloyalty. Make your record clean, young man." These were the last words of John B. Gough, ere the great soul was enshrouded in darkness, and the shadow of death closed his grand career.

THE latest style in hair dressing is called "sweet disorder." It is said that in order to be fashionable in this regard all a girl has to do is to let her hair "go as it lays" in the morning after a night of uneasy rest.

To BE doing good for some one else is the life of most good women. They are exuberant in kindness, as it were, and must impart it to some one.

MADAM KUKI, the Japanese minister's wife, is the most expert needle woman in Washington. A sarcastic newspaper man found this out and gave her a nice little free notice, thinking to cut awkward thimble-wearers to the quick. It didn't have the expected effect. They quite look down upon the lady now for knowing how to use the needle.

—They are trying in Germany to find a substitute for India rubber. No one who has used Dr. Bigelow's Positive Cure desires a substitute, as it is eminently successful in coughs, colds, and all throat and lung diseases.

HOW THEY KEEP WARM IN DAKOTA.

A Yankee Invents a Stove Arrangement that Does Away with Twisting Hay for Fuel.

Of the many hardships with which the pioneer has had to contend, none have perhaps been greater than that of providing his family with the necessary fuel for winter. Twisted hay has been the settler's main fuel, for which soft coal at $8 and hard coal at $12 per ton but few could afford the luxury of a coal fire. While twisted hay is not to be sneezed at as a heat producer, still it has its drawbacks, not the least of which has been the time consumed in preparing it. How often has a settler been called from his work to "twist just a few twists" to finish a baking. None but those who have been there can have an idea of the annoyance and loss of time caused by fulfilling just such little requests. In winter, if one depends on hay, it is nothing but twist, twist, twist, and when the hay is twisted it keeps one warm feeding it to the stove. If you sit down to write, you must rise at every period and put a twist in the stove, and if you forget it for ever so short a time you will find yourself sneezing and catching cold. But now all that is done away with. Some enterprising Yankee in the vicinity of Mitchell has invented an attachment for cook-stoves which is the wonder and admiration of the country. The apparatus is nothing more nor less than a sheet-iron boiler, about the shape of an ordinary wash boiler, only deeper. To operate it you stuff the boiler full of flax straw or loose hay—the flax straw is preferable—and, taking off the griddles over the fire-box of the stove, you place the boiler upside down over the griddle holes, and it is truly surprising what an intense heat it will emit. One filling will last from one to three hours, according to the draft you give it, and you have a fire equal to a coal fire for baking and all other purposes. As there is an abundance of flax straw in the country, fuel is now costing the people next to nothing. One of the leading coal merchants here complained the other day that they were losing their best coal customers on account of the "blasted boiler invention." As it is not patented and can be made by any tinner, its cost is but $1.50, which places it within reach of all. A great many are using their old wash-boilers, which do very well, but they are not nearly as good as the regular ones.

—The BLADE knows Maher & Grosh to be thoroughly reliable. So are their goods.

JAPANESE GARDENS.

Little Plats of Waste Ground Which Are Made Exquisitely Beautiful.

Plats of ground even as small as ten feet square are exquisitely beautified by Japanese methods, so much, remarks a contributor to *Outing*, do these people admire gardens and garden effects. There is truth in the suggestion that too many American "backyards" are given over to coal ashes, tin cans, and the garbage barrel, which by simple means and a little taste might be rendered charming to the eye. Such waste places in Japan would be made neat and cleanly; to begin with, a few evergreen shrubs and one or two clusters of flowers would be planted; there would be a rustic fence projecting from the side of the house and here and there a quaintly shaped flower-pot containing a few choice plants. In gardens of more pretense there would be a little pond or sheet of water of irregular outline, and if so situated that a brook can be turned to run through it a greater charm is attained. The picturesque features of such a streamlet are brought out with the aid of rock fragments and even rounded bowlders. Rustic bridges of stone or wood are made to span it, even the smallest pond having a bridge of some kind thrown across. Hummocks and miniature mountains, six or eight feet high, over or about which the path runs, are always present. In gardens of larger size the mountain grows to twenty and even forty feet high, and upon the summit a little rustic lookout with thatched roof is made. In still larger gardens, several hundred feet square, "the ponds and bridges, small hills and meandering paths, with shrubs trimmed in round balls of various sizes and grotesquely shaped pines, with long, tortuous branches running near the ground, are all combined in such a way by the skillful landscape gardener that the area seems, without exaggeration of statement, ten times as vast."

Cure for the Deaf.

Peck's patent improved cushioned ear drums perfectly restore the hearing and perform the work of the natural drum. Always in position, but invisible to others, and comfortable to wear. All conversation and even whispers heard distinctly. We refer to those using them. Send for illustrated book with testimonials free. Address F. Hiscox, 853 Broadway, N. Y. Mention this paper.

THE ANCIENT GREEKS.

THEIR BELIEF CONCERNING THE SEAT OF LOVE AND PASSION.

The Liver Regarded as the Favored Organ—How Could It be So? Recent Facts Partly Confirm This Belief.

The ancient Greeks thought the seat of love and passion was in the liver, and in great measure their opinion was not far astray. The lover whose liver is off, or the husband who is bilious, is not half a man—his sluggish liver has filled his blood with bile.

Of all the mean, contemptible counterfeits in the world, red blood, full of bile is the worst—the very worst.

We have about 10 *quarts* of this fluid in the average size man. It is constantly undergoing change and is manufactured from the food we daily consume by a chemical process nature has. *She selects only that portion which, after digestion, is found to be proper*, and takes it up by a tube called the thoracic duct, emptying it into the large vein near the left collar bone, from which it is at once carried to the *kidneys to be strained of all the deleterious matter* which was left by the bowels.

If the kidneys are in healthy condition, the blood is in *an absolutely pure state*, contains all the elements for repairing waste, returns at once to the heart and is thrown by that organ to every part of the living body to give up its nourishment and take up all the worn out material.

Contrary to general belief *the liver is not a blood purifying organ*; its purpose is only for nutrition digestion and it secretes daily many pounds of bile, some being used in digestion and nutrition, and the balance as a cathartic.

Now, after being housed up all winter, with meat largely composing the diet for the purpose of producing heat, the liver *increases one third of its supply of bile*, and in the spring, nature not having use for the excess, it is thrown into the blood, *carried to the skin* (for it must be got rid of in some way) and causes that condition known as "*bilious*" when the person is dull, lethargic, restless, well to-day and half sick to-morrow; because the blood is loaded with this substance, which is just as foreign to it as so much dirt or corruption, and poisons the entire body, making your blood impure. You know there is something out of gear and the natural impulse is to take cathartics,—but drastic cathartics do not remove the cause—they make matters worse.

You ask, why! Because, my friend, the liver is a sluggish, lethargic organ that cannot be relieved of any ailment except by medicine which acts upon it in a *quiet, steady manner, producing permanent effects, and assisting, not goading its normal action. The kidneys do the purifying.* Always remember that! No other organ in the body can take their place in this respect, and they *attend to over* 9,000 hogsheads of blood in a year! Think of it and wonder that they are able to do so large an amount of work!

A healthy kidney to purify, and a healthy liver, emptying its poison *into the bowels and not into the blood*, are the true and only givers of pure blood.

The interior of the kidneys have *few nerves of sensation*, and a stone can be, and often is present without any indication until it reaches the first outlet, which is supplied with nerves that soon sound the alarm.

Do you see the moral of this? A healthy liver and kidney is all there is to this question of pure blood. Keep them in order. Don't wait until you find they are diseased, for then it may be too late. Do this and you are *bound to have pure blood*. Warner's safe cure has a direct action upon both the kidneys and liver, and has become a recognized agent for its health-preserving and blood-purifying properties, and as such is used by many physicians. A few bottles will positively prevent disease, and we are certain that disease of either organ is prevented by its use, if taken in time.

The spring approaches, and nature needs help. Take it and save sickness and doctor's bills. Don't let any season go by without its use, or you may regret it forever.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

Interesting Facts of the Past Week, Concerning Wage-Workers and Employers.

Among the industrial incidents of the past week the following are relatively interesting, as indicating the tendencies of the times:

The Paterson, N. J., silk weavers have returned to work with increased wages.

The striking Bay View, Wis., nailers are organizing a $100,000 co-operative nail mill.

The Pemberton mills at Lawrence, Mass., will advance wages on March 17 to 10 per cent.

Twenty shoe factories at Beverly, Mass., were expected to be closed to-day, because of unprofitable business.

There is a larger number of men at work in the Monongahela mines than at any time in the last twelve months.

New Bedford weavers have accepted, under protest, the 10 per cent. compromise advance in wages offered them.

The Ellsworth (Ill.) Coal company's miners have requested to be allowed to resume work at 50c, a reduction of 6½c.

The Natick Providence mill operatives have decided not to accepted the employer's offer of 47 cents per cut of 51 10 yards.

The Renfrew, Mass., Manufacturing company, without being asked for an advance in wages, voluntarily advanced the rates 10 per cent.

The leather manufacturers of Salem and Peabody, Massachusetts, are said to be preparing for a general shut-down of six months.

The yardmen of the Louisville & Nashville railroad at Evansville demanded an advance of 25c per day, which the company conceded.

Five hundred Cambridge (Mass.) silk weavers returned to work on an advance of 10 per cent. in their pay; and the Concord Axle company has also granted a 10 per cent. raise.

Twenty thousand coal miners in West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Maryland are represented in a demand made by delegates in convention that their wages be advanced 10 cents per ton by March 8, or 45 to 60 cents.

The lock-out by the McCormick Reaper company throws 1,400 men out of employment. The company represents that all the claims for wages, etc., were granted, and the necessity of the lock-out arose from the refusal to discharge four or five non-union men.

The president of the United Nailers' and Heaters' association telegraphs that in consequence of a compromise the Mingo (Ohio) nail works will resume work. The new cutting rates are 18c at $2, 20c at $2.50, 21c at $2.75, and 22c at $3. It is inferred that the Mingo works have withdrawn from the association.

The number of men brought to idleness by the strike on the Morgan railroad and the wharf employes of the Morgan steamships at New Orleans is stated at 4,000. The latter, who were paid 25 to 30 cents per hour, demanded 40 cents. Southern Pacific brakesmen are striking. The boycott of the Mallory line operatives continues, and shippers are advised to avoid that line.

It appears on the whole that the drift of events is in favor of somewhat more liberal wages, though manufacturers for the most part contend, and probably with justice in many cases, that the gain in margins from the improvement in trade has been too slight to justify any considerable increase of expenses, and in many cases none at all. It was rather generally claimed, prior to the business revival, that manufacturers were working at a loss, and that the gain has but little more than canceled an adverse balance.

The Fall River labor troubles are not settled, as the dyers demand exactly double the new wages offered or strike. The Crescent Hill weavers are showing dissatisfaction at the 10 per cent. rise promised. The Fall River nailers are at work under protest, feeling that the situation justified a rise instead of a fall in wages. The Lymansville, Rhode Island, strike has ended without change in wages. The Cohoes mills have been stopped by a strike of the operatives.

The Pittsburg and Connellsville cokers having been assured in mass meetings that if they would return to work the advance in wages asked would be paid on March 15, the proposition appeared to have been favorably received, but was finally rejected unanimously several days ago. Later, however, the employers yielded the points demanded by the men, advancing wages 10 per cent. to the 1882 basis, and work will be immediately resumed. This strike has not only advanced iron and steel, but especially coke to such a degree that the projected wage advance leaves wages still relatively cheaper than the old rates.

Seven of the Amoskeag mills at Manchester, New Hampshire, have been stopped by a strike for an advance of 10 to 25 per cent. in wages, and a hosiery mill at the same place has had a partial strike. The Amoskeag hands were offered a compromise, which they declined. It is reported that the leaven of discontent is spreading in Manchester industries, and it is said at the close of the week all the employes of six or seven of the establishments will be out of work. The following New England mills at different centers have advanced the rate of wages: Pemberton, 10 per cent.; Canton, 10; Renfrew, 10; Panemah, 10; Shetucket, 5.

The Camp Fire.

Chat Around the Fire.

Comrade S. Johnston wants to know where to get the music to the songs "Bonnie Blue Flag," "E Pluribus Unum" and the song commencing with the words "Lift up your eyes, despairing freemen."

Fred., Co. D, 7th Wis., Nelsonville, Neb., is on hand with a rail for the CAMP FIRE. He says that the people of the South would be glad to see Jeff Davis president of the United States.

A. F. Kremer, 8th Iowa Cav., West Branch, Iowa, wants to hear from some of his comrades in arms who were on the Stoneman and McCook raid in the rear of Atlanta.

I. G. Funkhouser, 36th Iowa, Walnut, Kan., is in favor of the equilization bounty bill because it is a matter of simple justice to the soldiers.

Robert D. Gardiner, Queen City, Mo., complains that he wrote a rail to the CAMP FIRE some time ago, that it wasn't published and that his rail refused to burn. So many letters are received by the CAMP FIRE department each week that it is impossible to print them all, as it would fill the whole paper. If the comrade will wait patiently until his time comes his rail will be welcomed at the CAMP FIRE.

I enlisted August 16, 1861, as private Co. B, 47th Ill., and served with that regiment until March 25, 1864, when I was commissioned second lieutenant in the 70th U. S. colored, serving with that regiment until March 6, 1864, making four years, seven months and eighteen days' service for Uncle Sam. I would like to hear from any or all of the members of either organization, especially the officers of the latter.—C. A. CUTLER, Minonk, Ill.

All over the country wherever the BLADE circulates the old soldiers watch each issue for the names and notes of friends and read with interest the accounts of the battles of the Rebellion and the struggles in the interest of truth and freedom. The following letter called out by the clear and ringing sentences of comrade Jonathan W. Ward, of Greencamp, Ohio, recently published in the BLADE and witten by an old soldier who does not take the paper serves to illustrate the interest which is taken in the CAMP FIRE: "I attended the opening on December 16, 1885, of Green's new Opera-house. A friend of mine handed me a slip of paper with comrade Ward's name appended. I didn't enjoy the show half as much as I did reading the few words from one whom I learned to love upon fields of battle. To write a letter to be published in a paper like yours is something new to me, but I like the idea ever so much."—JOSEPH ROSEMAN, 14th Ind., Vincennes, Ind.

I am 14 years old. My father was a private in the old 22d Kentucky. It had as much of hard times as any regiment in the field. It was at Cumberland Gap, and in the siege at Vicksburg. I never see a letter from any of the old 22d. I would like to hear from some of father's old comrades. He has gone to the land of the blessed, and can tell me no more about the war.—M. COOMBS, Quincy, Ky.

Comrade Oliver Boley, 3d Md., Oldtown, Md., desires to be remembered to the CAMP FIRE. His letter is written on both sides of the sheet and cannot be published.

I am a constant reader of the BLADE, an old soldier and an admirer of John A. Logan, for he was my commander and I like the man, and I do hope all true and loyal men will vote for him in 1888.—JAS. A. BATEMAN, 8th Ills., Nokomis, Ill.

Some say that we are doing too much for the soldier. Stop and think! Where would our government have been if we had staid at home. For my part I think we have had but little done for us. Others say we can have 160 acres of land for our services. That is a fine thing. We are put on a dead level with the European paupers. Some of the fellows are to old to go West, in the woods, and many are not able to get there. —H. L. SIMONS, Simons, O.

When Christmas is over, Congress will meet and set everything on fire trying to place the pension laws back where they were in 1879. As it is now, some are drawing $5,000 a year, while others are drawing $48 per year, and then they have to scour the woods and tear up the ground, making proof to get even that. We think the private soldier did as much in putting the rebellion down as anybody and we think they should have a part of the pension. We don't expect to live over 100 years longer, and let us have it while we live.—JAMES K. WEATHERLY, 11th Ills., Dongola, Ill.

I am a reader of the BEADE and a member of the G. A. R. I noticed a letter from Comrade J. G. Housemore, Harrington, Ill., and for the first time I heard from the old 94th Illinois. I hope to hear from the regiment again, as I thought there were some few left. His statement is correct as to the rounds, on Gen. McNulta should be Col. McNulta. I served three years from Bloomington, Ill., and saw the colonel there a few years ago.—WM. BROWN, 94th Ills., Sherman, Wyo.

[Gen McNulta is now in Toledo, the head of the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis railroad.—ED.]

In a recent issue of the BLADE I saw a letter from R. A. Morton, Co. B, 118th Ohio. I was a member of Co D, 118th Ohio, and was on guard that night he spoke of going to a dance. The ten that went to the dance went out on my beat. I was let into the secret. I went on guard at 8 o'clock, and soon after I went on they went out and they were to come back when I was on again. I remember the night; for Capt. Kramer was the officer of the guard that night and made a fuss, but they got to their tents before he saw them.—M. KETCHAM, 118th Ohio, Gallatin, Mo.

In the Philadelphia *Times*, December 19, 1885, Gen. Jones in his account of the siege of Fort Wagner, used the following language: "It soon became necessary to disturb again and again their dead comrades, until the attempt to rebury them beyond reach was abandoned, and in future when the graves were encountered, the bodies were built with mother earth into the parapets and there left." I was on Morris Island from the day it was occupied by our troops until long after Wagner was taken, and I never saw or heard of such conduct on the part of our soldiers. I believe it is a false statement, and I hope the old comrades that participated in the siege will speak out through the CAMP FIRE and not allow a rebel general to misrepresent them.—J. B. BELL, 85th Pa., Lawrence, Pa.

I beg leave to differ with my comrades of November 26, in regard to the time we started and the time of the explosion of the Sultana. We boarded the steamer between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and all went well until about seven miles above Memphis, Tenn., when one of the boilers exploded. I was asleep, and when I awoke I was stifled with smoke. A 9th Indiana cavalry man pushed off a stage plank and we got on it and were picked up opposite Memphis the next morning. I verify the story of my comrade in other particulars in the CAMP FIRE column, for I was there and at Cahaba also.—O. C. RUSSELL, Morganton, Tenn.

Do you think it is right to call the rebel officers by the title they held in the rebel army? I have never honored any of them by calling them general, colonel or lieutenant, and never will.—S. FEATHER, 18th Ohio, Bennett, Neb.

I am a soldier's daughter, and for a long time have wanted to write to the CAMP FIRE, and at last have decided to. My father's name was Chester Taylor. He was a private in Co. G, 83d Regt. of N. Y., and was killed in the battle of the Wilderness. I would so much like to know if any one who reads the CAMP FIRE was acquainted with him. I find there are many battles fought by those who never wore the blue. When I tell you that a diseased spine has confined me to the bed and chair for nearly ten years, you will believe that I speak from experience.—IDA A. TAYLOR, Stockholm Depot, N. Y.

W. W. Randle, Glosco, Kan., sends the following letter to the CAMP FIRE: "A few days after our arrival at Springfield our company went to Marshfield, Mo., and saved the mill and town from being burned by the rebels. We were at Mount Vernon, Mo., a short time. We took three or four prisoners and brought them to headquarters to take the oath of allegiance. On June 23, 1861, about 200 of us started on a scout to White river, Ark., and on the way, in Taney county, Mo., a border county, I suffered a sunstroke."

Grant and Halleck.

To the Editor of the Blade Camp Fire:

Some remarks of the editor on the editorial page of the BLADE last week bring vividly to our minds some of the eccentricities of Gen. Halleck. Ever since our part of the line (the right) moved forward on May 28, 1862, in that thickly wooded country north of Corinth, Miss., our boys have censured him more or less, but if he appeared traitorous, perhaps it only caused him to do all he could against Gen. Grant, whom he knew to be his superior in ability. Our boys always thought if he had done his duty he would never have sent a dispatch to the secretary of war that the "enemy had fallen back on the Mobile & Ohio railroad," and again, "The enemy is believed to be in strength some four or five miles south of Corinth, near the Mobile & Ohio railroad," but would have given him battle before this and perhaps ended the war. He must have had a force equal to that of Beauregard, if not far superior. Anyway, our boys will always believe he was inexcusably slow in letting him get away, and accuse him of cowardice, envy and jealousy, as well as incompetency, and believe he occupied the wrong place, as well as some other generals.

Then boys I am surprised to hear of the perplexities of the 13th Mo., comrade, who has just at this late day found out that there was more than one 13th Mo. My own regiment was called 14th Mo., till in 1863, when we took our number and state, having been in several battles as a Missouri regiment. The 11th Mo. men belonged, the most of them, in Illinois, and had the privilege, after two or three years' service, to become an Illinois regiment, but refused to do so as they had fought so long as a Missouri regiment they would not consent to the change. All these troops enlisted when the call was made after the Bull Run disaster in 1861, and Illinois had filled her quota, but rather than come home they enlisted in a Missouri regiment.—G. L. CHILDERS, 68th Ill., Wabash, Ills.

"Branded as a Deserter."

To the Editor of the Blade Camp Fire:

My history as regards the war is a singular one, and the result is sad indeed. A brief review of my case might be of some interest to your many readers, and might result in restoring me to the rights of a citizen under the government I once fought for. In trying to reach my command after leaving the hospital at Frederick City, where I had been detained by a shot in the hand, I was captured by Col. Mosby and taken to Culpepper Court-house. In order to make my escape I represented that I would enlist under him if I had an opportunity.

He seemed glad to have me do so, and gave me more liberty than other persons, and I made my escape that night. When within a few miles of our lines I was again made prisoner by Maj. Boyle's men and before Maj. Boyle, at Gordonville. He swore I was Yankee spy, and threatened me with instant death. Col. Mosby's men, who had followed me, joined in and my pockets were turned, boots and socks confiscated, and I was placed in a guard house where there were two men sentenced to be shot at Camp Lee the next day, for desertion. I now pleaded I was a deserter. In my cowardly fear I was ready to do anything to pacify these men who seemed determined to take my life. Finally I was sent on to Richmond. For twelve months I occupied the dark cell No. 1. In the spring I was taken to the court-house, tried and condemned to be hung in Castle Thunder yard, (I think), the first Friday in March, 1864. A man named Deaton, from Tennessee, was to be executed the same day. I saw the gallows hauled into the yard, the man Deaton was led on to the trap door, and the rope was placed round his neck, when he sat down and cried out, "For God's sake, gentlemen, I am innocent, have mercy." They raised him up, the trap was sprung, and in less time than it takes to pen this, he swung back and forth, dead. Just imagine my feelings as I stood there waiting my turn to pass through the same trying ordeal. Deaton was weakly, and they had to give him whisky to keep sufficient life in him to enable them to perform the execution upon a live man, and not a corpse. I had good health, and would have made a far better victim for them; I should have struggled longer; my hold upon life would have been more tenacious, and they could have smoked their cigars and enjoyed a prolonged scene of horror that in this man's case was terrible short. Some said that he died from fright rather than strangulation. Such, at least, were my thoughts as I looked through the hole in my door and saw it all. But by some merciful providence I was spared at the last moment, and then the reaction came. I grabbed my tin cup and kicked it against the wall. I hurrahed for Jeff Davis and the Yankee army. I prayed, and jumped around my cell like a maniac, until I fell, exhausted, and went to sleep. Two of the officers about the prison seemed to share my joy the next day, and hinted that before the time came round again our army would be in Richmond. In May I was sent to Salisbury, to remain a prisoner during the war. About 30 of us, however, made our escape through a tunnel that I helped to dig while my fellow prisoners answered to my name at roll call. After traveling about 400 miles, foot-sore, ragged and covered with vermin, I could go no further, and I boldly stated my case to Col. Prentiss, who gave me liberty to stay in the district where I was and try and recover from my exhausted condition. I made up a school and taught till the war closed, when I went to Richmond and got on board the passenger train and claimed transportation to Washington as a Union soldier. Six miles out they put me off, and I started back to find some of the Union families in North Carolina who had sheltered and fed me. I am still here, and on the books at Washington I am branded as a deserter, disfranchised by the government I still love, going down to my grave under a sad mistake. My hair is turning gray and my eyes are getting dim, but God bless the BLADE and its readers forever.—TIMOTHY MCKEAN, Co. E, 334 Mass., California Creek, N. C.

An Inhuman Deed.

To the Editor of the Blade Camp Fire:

I was taken prisoner at Saltville, and was held for six months. I was taken, with the other wounded, to the Emri & Henri hospital and remained there some fifteen days, and while there witnessed one of the most dastardly, cowardly deeds ever perpetrated by human being, savage or civilized. It was the shooting of Lieut. Smith, of a Kentucky regiment belonging to our division. He was badly wounded and unable to rise from his bed. The cowardly sneak that shot him, if I am not mistaken, was called Col. Ferguson. I afterwards learned that it was a notorious guerilla leader and bushwhacker known as old Champ Ferguson. He rode up to the rear of the hospital, followed by a half a dozen of his men. I was standing at the back door, my injuries not being serious enough to confine me to my room. Old Ferguson rode within six paces of me and wanted to know who I was, I replied that I was a prisoner captured at Saltville. He then drew a revolver and demanded the number of Lieut. Smith's room. Upon my hesitancy to tell he cocked his revolver and leveled it at my head and said: "Tell me, or I will blow your brains out." I told him and he dismounted and ran up the stairs. The guard ordered him to halt, but he dealt the guard a terrible blow with his fist, snatched the gun from his hands, ran to the room occupied by Lieut. Smith, entered and walked to the bed and placing the muzzle of the gun within four inches of his breast, fired killing the officer instantly. He then turned and went down stairs, mounted his horse and rode away without anybody trying to stop him or bring him to account for the bloody crime he had committed.—JAMES PIERCE, Eureka, Mich.

Gen. Black's Estimates.

To the Editor of the Blade Camp Fire:

The honorable commissioner of Pensions has estimated that it will require $300,000,000 to pay the arrearages of pensions if the limitation is stricken off, and consequently members of the House are proposing to repudiate the debt and that it will bankrupt the treasury. I suppose Gen. Black made the estimate on the number of applications filed since July 1, 1880. Now we know that only about 50 per cent. are finally proved up and allowed, hence it is fair to estimate the cost at $150,000,000. Then again, instead of this amount being paid out in one year it is fair to presume, judging from the past, it will take ten years at least to work all the cases to a conclusion, so it would not add over $15,000,000 to the roll in any one year. Have we any more right to suppose it will bankrupt the country now than in 1879, and did not the country prosper after that as never before? Do gentlemen propose to repudiate the $2,000,000,000 of bonds because the amount is large? Certainly not, that is the other ox. Gold must be paid in full. But the debt of blood is repudiated. Comrades, let us take Gen. Black's estimate and see what this generous government has robbed us of. Twenty years ago the last soldier was discharged. The interest on $300,000,000 at five per cent. simple interest would be $15,000,000 each year, or $300,000,000 in twenty years, just the amount of the principal, and now after giving all that, honorable gentlemen have the cheek to stand up and say, "because you did not file your claim before 12 o'clock noon the first day of July, 1880, we will beat you out of the principle also." Let me propose my little scheme if the government is really hard up and has no money. Let it issue 3 per cent. bonds for ten or twenty years, or we will take silver. The only government bonds I ever owned were two $50 bonds received at their face value for my wages at $16 per month as soldier, and we would not refuse them now when they would be worth their face value.—VETERAN, Minden, Neb.

Information Wanted.

☞ Requests of this sort will be inserted in this department at the rate of 50 cents for three lines one insertion. It is impossible to insert them free.

Wanted by the U. S. land office, Deadwood, Dak., proof of the death of John Land, formerly captain Co. D, 152d regiment N. Y. Vols., who died in the city of Toledo June 24, 1872. The affidavit of physicians, or of those who saw him dead, solicited.—HENRIETTA LAND WHITTAKER, Postville, Lawrence county, Dak.

—Recognizing the superior excellence of the St. Louis Magazine, we have arranged to furnish it with the WEEKLY BLADE at the low price of $1.75 a year for both publications, the Magazine, under its large and improved condition, being $1.50 alone. Sample copy of Magazine and set of beautiful gold colored picture cards sent to any one for 10 cents. Address C. J. Gilmore, 213 N Eighth street, St. Louis, Mo.

THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

For Beauty of Polish, Saving Labor, Cleanliness, Durability and Cheapness, Unequalled. MORSE BROS., Proprietors, Canton, Mass.

THE FARRAR BILL.

Full Amended Text, as it Passed the Ohio House of Representatives.

A bill to provide against the evils resulting from the traffic in intoxicating liquors by taxing the same.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*, That there shall hereafter be assessed annually upon traffic in intoxicating liquors in this state, and collected and paid into the treasuries of the several counties where such traffic is carried on, in the manner hereinafter provided, the sum of $200 per year for each person or place where the same is conducted, and includes the sale of malt, vinous and spirituous liquors, but if malt and vinous only, then the sum of $100 per year, which said assessments shall be placed upon the tax duplicate levied and collected as now provided by law for the collection of taxes in the state of Ohio; provided, that whenever such traffic is begun after the annual assessments have been made and returned as herein provided it shall be the duty of the person owning or conducting the same to forthwith report such fact to the county auditor, and thereupon the same shall be assessed, and pay at the rates aforesaid in proportion to the time said business is so carried on; provided, further, that whenever any person so engaged having been assessed as aforesaid, and who has paid or is charged upon the tax duplicate with the full amount thereof, discontinues such business, the auditor, upon being satisfied of that fact, shall thereupon issue to such person a refunding order for a proportionate amount thereof.

SEC. 2. It is hereby made the duty of every assessor, when he makes return of the annual assessment of personal property as now required by law, to also make out and return to the auditor, upon a blank to be provided for that purpose, a list of all persons within his township or precinct engaged in, or carrying on the traffic in intoxicating liquors, giving the name of the person, description of the place, and name of the owner of the premises where such traffic or business is carried on, and whether the same includes the sale of malt, vinous and spirituous liquors, or malt and vinous only, which statement shall be signed and verified by the person making such return, and if any person shall refuse to make such return when so required by the assessor, the fact shall be so returned to the auditor, and thereupon his assessment shall be doubled; provided, that if any person shall make return that his business is confined to the traffic in malt and vinous liquors only, and shall afterward, and during said assessment year, be guilty of selling spirituous liquors also, the assessment upon his business shall thereupon be increased to the sum of $250. All assessments herein provided for to be placed upon the tax duplicate, and to be levied and collected as now provided by law for the collection of taxes in the state of Ohio, and upon all assessments made and returned as aforesaid, and not paid when due, there shall be added and collected therewith a penalty of 20 per cent.

SEC. 3. The county auditor shall make and preserve duplicates of the assessment provided for by this act, showing the amount and date of each, by whom to be paid, and a description of the premises where the same is carried on, and shall, upon receiving satisfactory information of any such business being carried on liable to assessment, or liable to increased assessment as aforesaid, and not returned by the assessor, forthwith enter the same upon such duplicate, and also upon the county treasurer's copy thereof, and on the first Monday of June, in each year, make out and deliver to the county treasurer a copy thereof, charging him with the full amount of the assessment to be collected, and also with any additional or increased assessments and penalties thereon.

SEC. 4. The county treasurer shall collect and receipt for all assessments so returned to him, and if any assessment shall not be paid when due he shall forthwith proceed as provided in section 1104 of the Revised Statutes to enforce the lien for the same with the penalty thereon. And the provisions of said section, and all other provisions of the law of this state relating to the assessment and collection of taxes are hereby made applicable to the enforcement of liens and the collection of such assessments and penalties. The treasurer shall also charge himself with all such assessments placed in his hands for collection, and shall account to the auditor for the same, together with all penalties collected thereon.

SEC. 5. The phrase "traffic in intoxicating liquors," as used in this act, means the buying or procuring and selling of intoxicating liquors otherwise than upon prescriptions issued in good faith by reputable physicians in active practice, or for exclusively known mechanical, pharmaceutical or sacramental purposes, but such phrase does not include the manufacturing of intoxicating liquors from the raw material, or the sale thereof by the manufacturer of the same in quantities of one gallon or more at any one time.

SEC. 6. That the revenue arising from the provisions of this act shall be distributed as follows, to wit: Three-fourths of the money paid as hereinbefore provided into the county treasuries of the several counties of this state, on account of any business carried on in any city or village therein, shall, upon the warrant of the county auditor, be paid into the treasury of such corporation, one-half thereof to be placed to the credit of the police fund, and one-half to the credit of the general revenue fund thereof. The remaining one-fourth part of said revenue to be passed to the credit of the poor fund in the respective counties; provided, that in corporations having no police fund the entire three-fourths thereof aforesaid shall be passed to the credit of the general revenue fund of such corporation.

SEC. 7. It is hereby made the duty of every county auditor in this state within ten days after the passage of this act to publish by one insertion in some county newspaper of general circulation therein, a notice, informing all persons engaged in the traffic of intoxicating liquors within their respective counties, that said assessments will be made and returned as provided in section 2 of this act, and that one-half of the first assessment thereunder will be due and payable on or before the twentieth day of June following, as other taxes.

SEC. 8. It shall be the duty of the attorney general to see that the provisions of section 7 are observed, and he may proceed by mandamus to enforce the same if necessary, and for their services under this act the assessors and auditors of the several counties shall receive such reasonable compensation as the board of commissioners of their respective counties may allow.

SEC. 9. That the act "further providing against the evils resulting from the traffic in intoxicating liquors," passed April 17, 1883, and the amendments to sections 2 and 9 thereof, passed April 14, 1884, be and the same are hereby repealed, and this act take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

—For eight years Col. D. J. Williamson, Quarter-Master U. S. A. and ex U. S. Consul at Callao, was crippled with rheumatism. He got no relief until he used St. Jacobs Oil, which cured him. No remedy on earth equals it for pain. Price, 50 cents a bottle.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* says that the number of hogs packed in the West last week was 210,000, making an aggregate of 6,215,000 since November 1. The total packed in the corresponding time a year ago was 6,260,000.

SKIN HUMORS
CAN BE CURED BY
GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15, 1883.

MR. C. N. CRITTENTON:

DEAR SIR: For nearly fourteen years I have been troubled with a skin humor resembling Salt Rheum. I have spent nearly a small fortune for doctors and medicine, but with only temporary relief. I commenced using your "GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP" nearly two years ago—used it in baths and as a toilet soap daily. My skin is now as clear as an infant's, and no one would be able to tell that I ever had a skin complaint. I would not be without the soap if it cost five times the amount.

Yours respectfully,
M. H. MORRIS, Lick House, San Francisco, Cal.

All Druggists Sell Glenn's Sulphur Soap. German Corn Remover Kills Corns and Bunions.

Price, 25 cents a cake, or three cakes for 65 cents; will be mailed to any address on receipt of price and 5 cents extra per cake for postage, by the Sole Proprietor, C. N. CRITTENTON, 115 Fulton street, New York.

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Question Bureau.

1. The true name and postoffice address must be given in all cases, but, when specially requested, they will not be published.
2. No attention will be paid to mathematical problems, questions of grammatical construction, or inquiries regarding the reliability of individuals, firms or corporations.
3. Communications for this department must be written on a separate sheet, directed to the "Question Bureau," and contain not more than three questions. Do not ask a question and then proceed to argue it. If we can answer it, and it is considered of general interest, it will be answered. It is useless to request an answer in the "next issue." The question bureau is always full, and we are usually two or three weeks behind.
4. This department is not intended to settle petty disputes or decide bets. Replies to questions are intended to be of general interest, and no one has the right to DEMAND a reply. As all matter for this department passes through the hands of one man, he is the best judge of what shall and what shall not be answered. Do not request an answer by mail.
5. No question will receive the SLIGHTEST attention unless the first and third rules above are STRICTLY complied with.

MAHOMET.

J. R., Little York:

Please give an account of Mahomet, as to his divine power, and whether he is credited with ever having performed any miracles or not.

Losing his father in his infancy, his guardianship devolved on his uncle, Abou Taleb, who employed him to go with his caravans from Mecca to Damascus. In his employment of camel driver he continued until he was 25 years of age, when he married Chadija, a rich widow, in whose service he had been as a camel driver, becoming thereby one of the wealthiest men in Mecca. When about 40 years of age, he made himself remarkable for his religious bent, and having observed in his travels the infinite variety of sects which prevailed, he conceived the project of reforming the religion of his country, and uniting the various sects into the worship of one God. He accordingly spent much of his time in a cave near Mecca, seemingly alone, and employed in meditation and prayer; but in reality he called to his aid a Persian Jew, well versed in the history and laws of his persuasion, and two Christians, one of the Jacobite and the other of the Nestorian sect. With the help of these men, he framed his "Koran," or "Alcoran," or the book which he pretended to have received at different times from heaven, by the hands of the angel Gabriel, and he publicly assumed the prophetical character, calling himself the apostle of God. At first he had only his wife and eight other followers, but in three years his disciples were considerably more numerous. On these he imposed the most marvelous tales, but well adapted to deceive ignorant and superstitious minds. He pretended to have passed into the eighth heaven in one night, on the back of a beautiful ass called Al Borak, and accompanied by the angel Gabriel. There he had an interview with Adam, Abraham, Moses, David and Jesus Christ, who acknowledged his superiority, which was confirmed to him by the Deity himself. This romance staggered even some of his best friends, and a powerful confederacy being formed against him, he was forced to quit Mecca, and to seek a refuge in Medina (called from that circumstance "the city of the prophet"). This retreat occasioned the foundation of his empire and of his religion. The Mohammedans adopt it as their chronological standard, calling it the *Hegira*, that is, the *Flight* or *Persecution*, being the 16th day of July, 622 A. D. Mahomet had still a number of disciples, upon whom he inculcated this principle, that they were not to dispute for their religion by word, but by the sword. This was a doctrine well adapted to a lawless and wandering people, and was soon carried into practice by them. The Jewish Arabs were the first who experienced its effects. Mahomet committed upon them the most shocking cruelties, put numbers to death, sold others for slaves, and distributed their goods among his soldiers. A faith thus propagated could not but succeed in a country like Arabia. He rewarded his adherents by plunder, and held out to them a certain happiness of the most sensual kind hereafter. In 627 he made a treaty with the inhabitants of Mecca, which two years afterwards he violated, and stormed the place with fire and sword. Having made himself master of Arabia, he extended his conquests into Syria, where he took several cities, and laid some of the princes under tribute. While engaged in this victorious career, a Jewess poisoned some meat which was laid before him, and of which he and his companions ate heartily. One of them died immediately, but the prophet lingered some time. When the woman was examined, she declared that she had perpetrated the deed on purpose to try whether he was really a true prophet. Of the effects of this poison he died. After the death of Chadija he had several wives and concubines, by whom he had many children, but left only a daughter, named Fatima, who married his successor, Ali. The time is now past when Mahomet was considered a vulgar impostor. That he was enthusiastic on some points to the verge of insanity, and weakly superstitious, must be allowed, but that he was sincere in endeavoring to restore a worship of the one God, and his belief in the validity of his own vivid impression, there can be little doubt.

LIGHT-HORSE HARRY.

E. M., Detroit City, Minn.:

Please give a sketch of Light-Horse Harry Lee, his ancestors, birth and death.

He was born in Westmoreland county, Va., January 29, 1756. His father was Henry Lee, first cousin of Richard Henry, Francis Lightfoot and Arthur Lee; his mother was Mary Bland, daughter of Col. Bland, of Jordans, Va. He graduated at Princeton college when 18 years old, and, returning home, took charge of his father's business. In 1776 he was appointed a captain in Bland's cavalry, and in September, 1777, joined the main army. By the strict discipline he introduced he was enabled to move with celerity and effect, and his rapid and daring system of tactics made "Lee's Legion" highly efficient. Washington selected his company for his body-guard at the battle of Germantown. In January, 1778, Lee, with only ten men, was attacked in a stone house by 200 British troopers, whom he beat off. He was soon after made a major, with the commission of an independent corps of two companies of horse, afterwards increased to three, and a body of infantry. July 19, 1779, he surprised the garrison of Paulus Hook and took 160 prisoners. For his "prudence, address and bravery" in this affair, Congress voted him a gold medal. Made lieutenant colonel November 6, 1780, he joined Greene's Southern army in January, 1781. During the famous retreat of Greene before Cornwallis, Lee's Legion formed the rear guard. While watching the movements of Cornwallis in North Carolina, he fell upon the Tory, Col. Pyle, who was leading 400 men to Cornwallis, killing and capturing most of his command. At the battle of Guilford Lee encountered Tarleton and drove him back with loss; afterward held his ground obstinately on Greene's left wing, and finally covered the retreat. It was by Lee's advice that Greene adopted the daring policy of not following Cornwallis into Virginia, but of leaving that province to its fate and marching south to end the conflict in South Carolina and Georgia. The result fully vindicated the expediency of this policy. Lee, with his Legion, joined the partisan forces under Marion, and, by a series of vigorous operations, reduced Forts Watson, Motte and Granby. While on his way to join Col. Pickens he surprised and took Fort Galphin. Augusta was taken after a siege of sixteen days. He was also at the unsuccessful siege of Ninety-six. At Eutaw his gallantry contributed greatly to the successful result; Lee's impetuous charge causing the retreat of the British left wing, probably saved the army from defeat. Lee soon after retired from the service, settled down at Stratford and was soon after married to his cousin, Matilda, daughter of Philip Ludwell Lee. His second wife was Anne, daughter of Charles Carter. In 1786 he was a delegate to Congress, and in the Virginia convention of 1788 was a prominent advocate of the Federal constitution. He afterwards served in the Virginia House of Delegates. Appointed to command the force raised to quell the whisky insurrection in 1794, his advance at the head of 15,000 men speedily stopped all resistance. In 1799 he was again in Congress, where he delivered the eulogy on Washington, in which occurs the celebrated phrase, "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." While confined for debt he wrote, in 1809, his "Memoirs of the War in the Southern Department of the United States." In 1814 he was in Baltimore when the riots connected with the *Federal Republican* newspaper occurred, and received, in resisting the mob, injuries from which he never recovered. He died at Cumberland Island, Ga., March 25, 1818. His son, Robert E. Lee, was general-in-chief of the Confederate army.

CHINESE EDUCATION.

D. H. W., Rising Sun, O.:

1. Please give as extensive a description of Chinese education as space will permit. 2. When convenient please publish the poem, "The Burning of Chicago."

1. In no country of the world is education held in higher honor than in China. Though the government fosters it only by supporting the various examinations (*ko-kung*), the knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic, to a greater or less degree of proficiency, is all but universal. But as there is no alphabet in the language, and words are represented by what may be termed arbitrary symbols, the written language is one of which more or less may be acquired, and a certain mastery of it does not presuppose the mastery of the whole. Thus a merchant may know the symbols for the articles which he sells and the numerals, so as to be able to keep his accounts, and yet have no ability to read the contents of an ordinary book. The number of adult males who can read the classical books with readiness is probably not more than three in a hundred; of women, one in a thousand. The quality of the knowledge dispensed in Chinese schools must not of course be judged by the requirements of western nations. There are four literary degrees, the first of which is called *siu tsai* (flowering talent), corresponding to the bachelorship of arts; the second *kü-jin*, or licentiate; the third *tsin-sze*, or doctor; the fourth *han-lin*, or member of the imperial academy. The examinations which the aspirants to public honors have to pass are very severe. Bribery is sometimes, but it is believed rarely, practiced to attain the degrees. The unsuccessful candidates are numbered by hundreds of thousands: they get employment as school teachers, notaries, clerks, letter writers, etc. Literary attainments are considered creditable to women, and the number of authoresses is by no means small. Printed books are cheaper in China than elsewhere, notwithstanding the clumsiness of the printing apparatus. Knowledge centers in a mere acquaintance with the aphorisms of the classics. Sir John Davis justly compares the state of the sciences among them with their condition in Europe previous to the adoption of the inductive mode of investigation. In mathematics they have made some progress since they became acquainted with European mathematical works. Astronomy has not yet been emancipated from astrology. Their geographical knowledge is mainly limited to their own country, though recently some Chinese scholars have adopted more correct ideas on this subject. 2. It is not "convenient" for the Bureau to publish poetry at any time, and those who make such requests simply waste their time. There would be nothing else in this department if half the requests were complied with.

RAILROADS—ARIANISM.

E. H. N., Half Way Creek, Wis.:

1. An answer in the BLADE of February 4, as to watered railroad stock, gives rise to another question on the subject. If the directors of a railroad undertake to sell a second issue of stock when the road is not worth more than what has already been sold, cannot the holders of the first issue have them punished for obtaining money under false pretences, or are the railroads privileged by special laws to carry on such swindles? 2. What is meant by "Arianism," or the doctrine of Arius?

1. Suits are often brought to enjoin railroad officials from selling stock, etc., but they are not always successful. 2. Arius, the founder of Arianism, was a native of Libya, and is generally supposed to have been born about the middle of the third century. His opinion in reference to the divinity of Jesus Christ occasioned such disputes, that Constantine, in 325, called a council at Nice to put an end to them. In this council the heresy of Arius was condemned, and the celebrated confession of faith known by the name of the Nicene Creed, drawn up. Arius was now banished by the emperor; but two years after he was recalled to Constantinople, and made a confession of his faith, which was received as orthodox. He went to Alexandria, where Athanasius refused to receive him. When that prelate was banished, Arius returned to that city, but the people obliged him to withdraw. He retired into Egypt, where he raised new disturbances by his opinions; on which the emperor sent for him to Constantinople, and demanded of him whether he adhered to the Nicene faith. Arius answered on oath that he did, and at the same time delivered his own confession, which, appearing sound, Constantine ordered that he should be readmitted into the church. He was then conducted in triumph by his followers to the great church, but died on the way. His doctrines did not expire with him, but occasioned fierce contentions in Christendom for ages. The Arian controversy has never excited any great interest in modern times. A part of the Arian doctrine, a denial of the "eternal sonship," was broached in the Wesleyan society by Dr. Adam Clarke and a few followers, but it was soon suppressed by the Conference. Pure Arianism can hardly now be said to exist. It has gradually lapsed into Unitarianism.

ELIHU BURRITT—POSTAGE STAMPS.

S. A. C., Zanesville, O.:

1. Please give a short sketch of Elihu Burritt, "the learned blacksmith." 2. Give the origin of postage stamps.

1. Born in New Britain, Conn., December 8, 1810, the son of a shoemaker, he was educated in the common schools of his native village, and at the age of 17 was apprenticed to a blacksmith. A desire to read the Scriptures in the original led him to philological studies in the intervals of labor, and he soon mastered several languages. He removed to Worcester, Mass., to have the advantage of the library of the antiquarian society there, and while still plying his trade studied the principal ancient and modern languages, and became known as "the learned blacksmith." In 1844 he edited at Worcester the *Christian Citizen*, a paper advocating a peaceful settlement of international difficulties. To the same end he delivered many public lectures. He was also prominent as an advocate of temperance and of slavery abolition, and later of cheap ocean postage. In 1846 he went to England, where he formed the "League of Universal Brotherhood," whose object was "to employ all legitimate means for the abolition of war throughout the world." He was constantly engaged in writing and lecturing, and took a prominent part in all the European peace congresses. He was for several years consul at Birmingham, and returned to the United States after residing altogether nearly 25 years in England. He has published "Sparks from the Anvil," "Miscellaneous Writings," "Olive Leaves," "Thoughts and Things at Home and Abroad," "A Walk from John O'Groat's to Land's End," and "Lectures and Speeches." 2. First advocated by Rowland Hill, in 1837, and adopted by the British postoffice in 1840, the stamps being first used on May 6 of that year. They were introduced into the United States in 1847.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

H. B. S., Fruntytown, W. Va.:

Please give a brief description of Yellowstone National Park.

The park lies mostly between latitude 44° and 45° and longitude 110° and 111°, extending on the west into Montana. It is 65 miles north and south by 55 miles east and west, comprising 3,575 square miles, and is all more than 6,000 feet high. Yellowstone lake (22 by 15 miles in extent) has an altitude of 7,788 feet. The mountain ranges that hem in the valleys on every side rise to the height of 10,000 and 12,000 feet, and are covered with perpetual snow. During June, July, and August the atmosphere is pure and very invigorating, with scarcely any rain, and storms of any kind are rare; but the thermometer frequently falls as low as 25°, and there is frost every month of the year. The entire region was at a comparatively modern geological period the scene of remarkable volcanic activity. The most striking features of the park are its geysers, hot springs, waterfalls, and canons. In the number and magnitude of its hot springs and geysers it surpasses all the rest of the world. There are probably 50 geysers that throw a column of water to a height of from 50 to 200 feet, and from 5,000 to 10,000 springs, chiefly of two kinds, those depositing lime and those depositing silica. There is every variety of beautiful color, and the deposits form around their borders the most elaborate ornamentation. The temperature of the calcareous springs is from 160° to 170°; that of the others rises to 200° or more. The principal collections are the upper and lower geyser basins of the Madison river and the calcareous springs on Gardiner's river. The grand canon of the Yellowstone, Great falls, 350 feet or more in height, Tower falls, etc., are very remarkable. The park is also one of the most interesting geographical localities in North America, having within its limits or in its vicinity the sources of vast rivers flowing in various directions. On the north side are the sources of the Yellowstone; on the west those of the principal forks of the Missouri; on the southwest and south those of Snake river, flowing into the Columbia and through it into the Pacific ocean, and those of Green river, a branch of the great Colorado, which empties into the gulf of California; while on the southeast side are the numerous headwaters of Wind river.

JOSEPH SMITH—PALESTINE.

Sub., Pittsburg, Kan.:

1. Please give a short sketch of the life of Joseph Smith the founder of Mormonism. 2. When did Palestine become a fruitful land?

1. He was born at Sharon, Vt., December 23, 1805. His parents, of Scotch descent, early removed to Palmyra, N. Y. The family was disreputable, and Joseph's education was very defective. With the aid of Sidney Rigdon he brought forth the "Book of Mormon," which he pretended to have discovered under angel guidance, written on plates and hidden in the earth; and on this he founded and organized his church in Manchester, N. Y., April 6, 1830. In 1831 he went, with his disciples, to Kirtland, O., and erected a costly but very singular temple. Here Smith and Rigdon engaged in fraudulent banking, were tarred and feathered for this and other offences in 1832, and, after the failure of their bank in 1838, fled to Missouri. There, in a town named Far West, Smith's disciples gathered; but their irregularities occasioned an outbreak against them, and their speedy removal to Hancock county, Ill., where they built a city called Nauvoo, and constructed another costly temple. Here Smith, who combined in his own person the chief military, municipal and ecclesiastical offices, introduced polygamy under a pretended revelation; but several outraged husbands revolted and established an opposition press, which Smith with a mob demolished. For this, warrants were issued against Smith, his brother Hyrum, and others. The Smiths refused obedience to the authorities, the state militia were summoned, and war was threatened; but they were finally induced to surrender, and were imprisoned. Fearing their release, a mob gathered, overcame the prison guard and shot the prisoners dead, Joseph defending himself with a revolver till his ammunition failed. 2. Many years ago.

THE SEISMOGRAPH.

S. F. A., North Hyde Park:

Give what explanation you can in regard to the construction, workings, etc., of the seismograph.

A seismograph is an electro-magnetic apparatus for measuring the shocks and undulatory motions of an earthquake. There are more than a dozen different kinds. The most perfect is said to be that designed by Mallet. This employs one vertical and four horizontal L-shaped glass tubes, each separated from the other and filled for a short distance with mercury; the mercury being originally in a quiescent state, the linear motion that is communicated to it relative to the sides of the tubes by the wave of shock breaks or makes a galvanic circuit by which the time is recorded on a revolving cylinder; the extent of the vibrations of the mercurial column is also recorded by appropriate dots or lines, and the apparatus is so placed that we are able to deduce the movements of the earth in three directions, vertically, meridionally, and at right angles thereto, whence the angle of emergence and all the other local phenomena may be calculated. Another apparatus, known as Palmieri's, consists of a fillet of paper drawn along uniformly, on which are made marks corresponding to the times and extent of the disturbances communicated by the vertical component of the shock to certain weights hung on spiral springs; for the horizontal component Palmieri employs four open U-shaped tubes partly filled with mercury; they are so set up that the planes of the tubes are directed toward different points of the compass; when the earthquake shock disturbs the quiescent mercury, a galvanic current is made or broken, by which the time record is made on a moving fillet of paper; light floats are also disturbed, and show by the extent of their movements the force of the shock.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

Sub., Bangor, Mich.:

Please give the epitaph of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, written by himself.

Here is the famous epitaph, in the form as left by the author:

"The body
of
Benjamin Franklin, Printer,
Like the cover of an old book,
Its contents torn out,
And stript of its lettering and gilding,
Lies here food for worms.
Yet the work itself shall not be lost,
For it will (as he believed) appear once more
In a new
And more beautiful Edition,
Corrected and Amended
By
The Author."

MISCELLANEOUS.

O. O., Vienna, Ia.:

In what part of Iowa is Woodbury county?

Western, bounded west by the Missouri and Big Sioux rivers, which separate it from Nebraska and Dakota.

C. W., Holton, Kan.:

1. Does Sen. Payne own any stock in the Standard Oil company? 2. Is the Maine Mutual life insurance company doing business? 3. If so, what is its address?

1. He is the head and front of the concern. 2-3. Insurance books for the past ten years show no record of such a company.

W. L., Blountsville, Ind.:

Please give the names of the men who were in Lincoln's cabinet for both terms.

Secretary of state, Wm. H. Seward; secretaries of the treasury, S. P. Chase, W. P. Fessenden, Hugh McCullough; secretaries of war, Simon Cameron, E. M. Stanton, U. S. Grant, J. M. Schofield; secretary of the navy, Gideon Welles; secretaries of the interior, C. B. Smith, J. P. Usher, James Harlan, O. H. Browning; postmasters general, Montgomery Blair, Wm. Dennison, A. W. Randall; attorneys general, Edward Bates, J. M. Speed, Henry Stanberry, W. M. Evarts.

W. T., Lake City, Iowa: All questions in etiquette should be sent to the Household, not to the Question Bureau.

M. T., New Moorefield, O.:

What is the officer who presides over the House of Lords in England called?

Speaker.

E. J. W., Knoxville, Ill.:

How many Christian denominations are there that will not admit Freemasons?

Three or four.

P. B. P., Wildwood, Mich.:

Who was Mrs. Pres. Hayes before she was married?

Miss Lucy Webb.

E. P. R., West Liberty, Iowa:

Who was the author of "Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise?"

Thomas Gray.

W. M., Kansas, Ill.:

Will the "Confessions of a Drunkard" be published in book form?

We do not know yet.

A. H., Carthage, Ind.:

Please tell where the Kentucky university is, and if it is a denominational school.

Lexington; Disciples.

H. F. B., Beatrice, Neb.:

1. When was sorghum first introduced into the United States? 2. Was New Orleans molasses ever called by that name?

1. In 1856. 2. No.

Sub., Sleepy Eye, Minn.:

Does a deer shed his horns every year?

Yes. At each successive growth the horn increases in size and complexity, but its duration is the same.

N. H. C., (no postoffice):

1. Where was Sen. John Sherman born? 2. Give the names of his brothers and sisters.

1. Lancaster, Fairfield county, O. 2. Gen. W. T. Sherman; Mrs. Gen. Reese, Lancaster, O.

E. J. E., Hartley, Iowa:

1. Was John C. Calhoun identified as the leader of the attempted secession of South Carolina in 1832? 2. Was he ever impeached for treason?

1. It was Calhoun's teachings that brought about the nullification action. 2. No.

T. W., Evan's Landing, Ind.:

I have a piece of money the size of our ten cent piece. Would like to know what it is worth.

From your description it is a 50 centime French coin—a half franc—worth between 9 and 10 cents.

J. S. R., Sidney, O.:

Give the name of the old janitor who rang the Liberty bell at the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776.

The Bureau has searched in vain for the name. Perhaps some of the BLADE readers can furnish it.

W. O. M., Wichita Falls, Tex.:

Please give the process of making plaster of paris out of gypsum.

The gypsum is first calcined, then ground to powder, and mixed with water. A full account of the uses of gypsum has been published in the Bureau.

P. H., Salem, Neb.:

Who wrote the constitution of the United States?

It was not the work of any one man. The committee that reported the rough sketch of the constitution consisted of Rutledge, Randolph, Gorham, Ellsworth, and Wilson.

J. H., Hillsdale, Kan.:

Please inform me as to the meaning of the term "powers of Europe," used in speaking of European affairs.

Almost every form of government exists among the nations of Europe, and "powers" embraces all—empire, kingdom, republic, and principality.

B. W., Liverpool, O.:

1. When did the present mode of balloting first come in use in England? 2. What is meant by the words *scrutin de liste*, as used by the French electors?

1. In 1867. 2. Instead of each arrondisement electing its own deputies, all deputies for a department are voted for on one ticket. It was a favorite measure with Gambetta.

G. W. G., Soldier's Grove, Wis.:

What is a Congressman-at-large?

In case the number of Congressmen allotted to a state is larger than the number of districts, those in excess are voted for by the state at large, as for governor, etc. The districts are arranged as soon as possible after every census, so that this does not often occur.

M. D. S., Embrey, Va.:

1. How long since England adopted free trade? 2. Explain the meaning of ad valorem tax or duty. 3. What effect did English competition have on the manufacturing of linens in Ireland?

1. Since 1846. 2. A duty levied according to the value of the goods. 3. It could not have been very disastrous, as the number of factories has more than doubled.

S. L. M., Trimell, Ia.:

1. Are the terms "lynx" and "wildcat" applied to the same animal? 2. Are there any animals called panthers in any of the North Central states?

1. Sometimes, but not correctly. 2. The panther is confined chiefly, if not entirely, to Africa. The panther of South America is the jaguar, and of North America the cougar.

Max., California, Mo.:

A. asserts that the amount of coined gold in the United States at the present time exceeds the combined amounts of silver, greenbacks and bank notes. Please settle a dispute by stating about how far he is wrong, if wrong at all.

According to the latest report the gold coin in the United States amounted to $542,174,636; silver dollars, $203,884,381; fractional silver coin, $74,939,820; gold certificates, $139,901,646; silver certificates, $1,109,323,140; United States notes, $346,738,966; national bank notes, $318,576,711; fractional currency, $6,964,175. In addition there was in the treasury $60,847,095 gold bullion and $4,634,586 silver bullion.

W. H. R., Ravenswood, W. Va.:

1. Which one of the seceded states was not represented at the convention held at Montgomery, Ala., February 4, 1861? 2. To what party did John Q. Adams belong? 3. Does the 49th parallel of north latitude form all the northern boundary of Washington territory?

1. The states represented were South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. 2. Republican. 3. It is bounded north by the strait of Fuca (separating it from Vancouver island) and British Columbia.

J. M. P., White Sulphur Springs, Va.:

Please give a description of Heligoland.

It consists of a rock rising to about 200 feet in height, on which are a village and a light-house. It is said to be decreasing by encroachments of the sea. The inhabitants (about 2,000), mainly of Frisian descent, are mostly occupied as pilots, or in haddock and lobster fisheries. It was held in high veneration in ancient times, is of some importance in war time, and has been retained by the English since 1807. It is a noted watering place.

A. W. C., Andover, Kan.:

1. What states extend the right of suffrage to the ladies? 2. Where are the following places where treaties were signed—Utrecht, Ghent, Guadalupe Hidalgo? 3. Where did the term "boycott" first originate?

1. There is no state where women have full voice in elections. Massachusetts and some other states permit them to vote on school questions, etc. In Wyoming territory ladies vote on all questions. 2. Utrecht, a province of the Netherlands. Ghent, a fortified city of Belgium. Guadalupe, three and a half miles north of the City of Mexico. 3. In Ireland.

A. F., Pana, Ill.:

1. Please give the pronunciation and meaning of the word, "Reichstag," so often found in the papers when reading of German affairs. 2. Also, meaning of the word "maelstrom."

1. It is almost as if it were spelled "Rikestog." The sound of "k," however, is not quite that of the German "ch." Get an educated German to pronounce it for you. The Bundesrath represents the individual states of Germany, and the Reichstag the German nation. The members of the Bundesrath are appointed by the governments of the individual states, for each session, while the members of the Reichstag are elected by universal suffrage and ballot, for the term of three years. The laws of the empire, passed by the Bundesrath and Reichstag, to take effect must receive the assent of the Emperor, and be countersigned when promulgated by the Chancellor of the Empire. 2. Whirlpool.

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THE WEEKLY BLADE.

TOLEDO BLADE CO., PUBLISHERS. | D. R. LOCKE, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, MARCH 4.

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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

Bradstreet's reports for the past week show the same irregularity in general trade conditions reported from week to week for over a month past. The most encouraging accounts are from the Northwest, where a gain in the volume of merchandise distributed is reported, the improvement being felt chiefly in dry goods. The East reports nothing new, save a slight increase in prices. As to the leading markets, higher prices are demanded for dry goods, owing to advanced wages paid operatives, and prices in all lines are as high as a year ago, and in some lines from 5 to 10 per cent. higher. Wool prices are not so firm as they have been, owing to light takings. The demand for fine fleeces, however, is fair, and it is believed manufacturers will take liberally in the near future, thus giving a good spring trade. Wheat has been more active for export, but it is, perhaps, premature to expect any advance in prices based on an export demand. Corn has sympathized with wheat, and provisions have tended upward with wheat and corn. Iron is slightly firmer, and there is a cessation of complaints concerning the quantity of steel rails. Money remains as cheap as ever, both here and in London, and securities of undoubted character are as dear as ever.

THERE were 208 business failures in the United States reported to *Bradstreet's* last week, against 214 the previous week, in 276 the fourth week of February, 1885, 237 in 1884, 260 in 1883, and 135 in 1882. The total number of failures in the United States from January 1 to February 26 is 2,301, against 1,755 in 1885, a decrease of 454 in the first eight weeks of the year, or nearly eight failures less per day thus far during 1886.

DURING the week which ended February 20, we exported $3,113,773 in specie—nearly all of which was gold. Since January 1, we have exported $6,170,173 in gold and $2,148,207 in silver, and imported $1,557,004 in gold and $134,540 in silver.

THE "comet of 1886," lately discovered by Prof. BARNARD, is predicted to be visible just before sunrise during the latter half of May. It will be very bright, it is said.

THE treasury statement on February 4 shows the treasury surplus to be $179,389,862. The resolution has been reported back to the House from the Ways and Means committee declaring that this is much more than needs to be held for the redemption of greenbacks, and that this money should be used to lighten the public burdens and not remain a temptation to improvident and wasteful expenditure. If this resolution should pass, it would wipe out enough of the debt to cut of $3,000,000 of interest yearly, and still leave a $100,000,000 reserve for greenback redemption. Let it pass!

MANY petitions have been presented to Congress from Ohio, Missouri and other states, urging the passage of Mr. CUTCHEON's bill to provide for the study of physiology and hygiene with reference to the effect of intoxicating, narcotic, and poisonous substances upon the life, health and welfare, by the pupils in the public school of the territories, and of the District of Columbia, and in the military and naval academies, Indian and colored schools, supported in whole or in part from the federal treasury.

SEN. PUGH is to allege that the tenure of office law is unconstitutional, as a defense of the President for refusing to send to the Senate the papers requested by it. To a Democrat, anything is unconstitutional that militates against his party; anything is constitutional that agrees therewith. Great expounders of the constitution, these Democrats—especially those who like PUGH, fought for four years to destroy that revered charter of our liberties.

THE measure on which the Democrats of the House of Representatives are understood to have agreed relating to the admission of Dakota is that which has been introduced by Rep. SPRINGER. It is in the form of an enabling act permitting the people of Dakota east of the Missouri river to form a constitution and State government, and will become the House measure for admitting Dakota, as against the Harrison bill, which passed the Senate one week ago. The Springer bill provides for admitting the east half of Dakota, which contains about 420,000 inhabitants, with two members of Congress and two United States courts. This will leave only about 30,000 inhabitants west of the river to be organized into the Territory of Lincoln, if the east half is finally admitted as provided in the enabling act. Bismarck is left out of the new state, and will become the capital of the new territory. Mr. SPRINGER's bill provides that Congress may hereafter, when the Indian reservation titles are extinguished, annex the Territory of Lincoln to Dakota, and Dakota is required to consent to this in its constitution.

THERE is a probability that the telephone scandal will be thoroughly investigated. The House committee on Rules has reported a resolution directing the appointment of a select committee of nine for the purpose of making full inquiry into the connection of government officials with the Pan-Electric Telephone company, and also to inquire what newspapers have been used or have been attempted to be used by either the Bell or Pan-Electric companies.

THE bill has passed both houses of Congress appropriating $250,000 for the erection at Washington of a monument to Gen. GRANT.

THE House committee on Ways and Means has decided to close discussion on tariff measures March 12.

"NO INFORMATION, no confirmation," says the Senate to Mr. CLEVELAND.

REP. SWINBURNE, who has been investigating the cattle fever, believes that there is a strong analogy between cholera in the human race and the so-called Texas plague in cattle, as well as very many conditions and symptoms in common with yellow fever.

CÆSAR CELSO MORENO stated before the House committee on Labor that at least 80,000 Italians are held in bondage in this country, brought here by deception under villainous contracts, and that the Italian consuls in all our leading cities are in league with the padrones. If one half of what MORENO alleges is true, the iniquitous padrone system should be abolished, and the Italian government be requested to recall its consuls.

THE Senate committee on Commerce has decided to report favorably the Dingley shipping bill, with a few amendments somewhat enlarging its scope and making the bill more favorable to the shipping interests. This action makes its passage more than probable.

IF THE bill removing the time limit on arrearage of pension claims which the Democrats of the House Pension committee have decided to favor becomes a law, the expenditures required will, according to Commissioner BLACK, amount to $222,368,100.

NO STRIKING movement has taken place in Great Britain during the last week. It seems to be generally understood that the programme of Mr. GLADSTONE points to state purchase of land in Ireland as a preliminary to Home Rule. The compensation to be offered to the landlords is to be fixed by land courts appointed for that purpose. It will be either rental values at an average number of years' purchase, or cash amounts, based upon the theory of compulsory sale. There will also be a pro-rata reduction of mortgages, which will mulct the holders in the same proportion as the landlords. The feeling, grown into a certainty, of the extinction of landlords' rights has caused a weakening in Bank of Ireland stock, as its assets consists largely of these mortgages, and the stockholders are denouncing the government bitterly because of this course.

As a whole Mr. GLADSTONE's policy seems to be gaining strength, though there are some who favor the land purchase scheme but are yet bitterly opposed to Home Rule. Again there are those who will support the latter, but believe the former to strike at the roots of the existing principles of property ownership. Meanwhile Mr. GLADSTONE keeps silence as to his exact course, leaving it to supposition, outside of his Cabinet.

THERE is no question but that MICHAEL DAVITT's recent strong protests against the outrages in Ireland is a wise step upon the part of the Irish leaders. They desire the Nationalist cause to find friends in other countries which it is not likely to do when people are continually shocked by such crimes as are reported as constantly taking place in its name. Mr. DAVITT undoubtedly voices Mr PARNELL's ideas since he has been the latter's great organizer from the beginning.

QUEEN VICTORIA is growing more unpopular with her people every day, as has recently been made evident by hisses upon several public occasions, when enthusiasm, or at least respect, has been the rule. This disaffection has arisen not alone because a Republican spirit is growing among the masses, but from her chronic abstention from participation in public duties. The Prince of Wales, and several in whom she has confidence, have united in urging her to again mingle in public and social affairs, which it is very likely she will do as she was much impressed by these signs that she was losing her hold upon her people.

THE temperance people of England will ask Parliament for a local option law, and will probably get it.

THE Radical Left party in the French Chamber of Deputies has decided to vote with the Extremists for the immediate expulsion of the Orleans Princes, and the vote will probably be carried by a small majority.

A TREATY of peace between France and Madagascar has been ratified by the French Chamber of Deputies.

THE re-organization of the province of Dongola by Egyptian troops, under British officers, has been recommended to the Cabinet by British officers in Egypt. Although no ground for the suspicion has been made public, they question the faith of the Turkish officials, and as England is responsible for the preservation of good order in Egypt, it would seem to be only the part of prudence for her to hold the means of doing so in her own hands, and she will probably decide upon doing so.

THE Canadian parliament is to take steps at its present session to definitely locate the boundary line between British Columbia and Alaska. Unless some steps are taken at an early date to define the boundary, serious complications may at any moment arise, as pointed out by Pres. CLEVELAND in his message.

ONTARIO has increased saloon licenses to $300 in cities and $250 in small towns.

THE PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR DRUNKARDS.

There is a growing feeling of hostility to the aggressive line of action pursued by the Rum Power, among many of the best newspapers of the country. They note the close connection of the saloons with vice and crime, and are alarmed at the growth of the latter elements, as the question of how to control the depraved, vicious and criminal classes of the community is still an unsolved one in cities. One of the leading Chicago dailies has awakened to the fact that the beer saloons are the nurseries of vice and crime, and also that these saloons have increased far beyond the demand for them, great as it is. It gives an interview with a trustworthy and well-informed man, who told the following truths:

> If it were not for the breweries I believe at least one-third of the saloons would close up. It happens in this way. An employe, perhaps, or some other person well known to a brewing company, starts a saloon. He has not money enough to take out a license, and applies to his friend, the brewer, for help. Of course it is to the interest of the brewer to have as many places to sell his beer as possible, so he puts up the license money, or a part of it. The brewer generally takes security on the stock and fixtures, unless the man whom he assists is an old customer.
>
> It is probably a fact that half the saloons in the city receive help from the breweries. Not only the city brewers, but even those of Milwaukee, have these retail places throughout the city. Of course the saloon-keepers receive strong support from the brewers when they get into trouble through violations of the liquor law. In several recent cases of prosecution for selling liquors to minors and for keeping open after 12 o'clock saloon-keepers' fines have been paid by the brewers. It is necessary to do this often to protect the brewers' own interests. They have considerable money invested in licenses which otherwise might be revoked.

That a great Chicago paper should publish these facts as startling revelations proves that there is a very great portion of the people of the country who are not informed of the aggressive policy of the Rum Power. They have not awakened to the fact that the men who control the traffic work as hard to drag men into slavery to drink as reputable merchants strive to increase the circle of their customers.

The state of things pictured in the above extracts is not only true of Chicago, but it is true of every city in the land. It is true of Toledo, as the BLADE has often shown. It is true of every town of five to ten thousand inhabitants. There is no town or city, from the smallest up to the city of New York, with its million inhabitants, but has more saloons—not only beer saloons, but those which sell all kinds of drunkenness-producing liquids—than even the enormous numbers of victims to the drink habit demand.

The *modus operandi* is in all cases essentially the same. Some fellow who is too lazy to make an honest living concludes to start a saloon. He goes to a brewer generally, sometimes to a liquor dealer, who fits him out with the necessary supply of brewery slop or distillery poison. His patron, of course, will allow him to sell nobody's beer but his own make. To pay his debt, the saloon keeper energetically pushes trade. His place becomes a rallying-point for idle boys and young men, of the poorer classes, for the wild and wayward sons of those who are better off in the world's goods. The proprietor will take the pennies of the lad as quickly as the money of the workman—will deal out his poisons to young or old indiscriminately, if only they have the money to pay. He runs a primary school for training drunkards. His whole business is, bringing the young under the domination of the awful thirst for strong drink, that the brewery which started him in his hellish business may have no lack of customers.

This enlargement of the facilities for drinking is systematically pursued everywhere. We are glad to see that the press is taking hold of the matter, and showing it up in all its hideousness. It is especially done in the poorer quarters of a city where people are the most crowded together. The temptation to drink is always before every boy and man. Each saloonist is a missionary for evil, doing the devil's work in bringing misery, degradation, poverty and ruin upon all who, through his instrumentality, come under the domination of Rum. Yet in the face of the appalling work done by these men, and the emissaries of Rum in general, a correspondent writes from Huntsville, Mo., asking these questions:

> According to modern theorists, it is over-production that causes such hard times as we are now having. If we withdraw the number engaged in the liquor traffic, will it not, in effect, bring them into competition with those already engaged in productive industry, and make conditions worse than at present? When nearly one-half of the laboring people are idle for want of means to engage in productive pursuits, is it not poor economy to add to their number?

Can not our correspondent see that the enormous sums that are now poured into the coffers of the Rum Power will be spent for other things? That the mechanic's wife and children will have better food, and more of it; that they will wear better clothing; that their house will be better furnished; that their savings, in time, will be expended in buying a lot and in the erection of a cottage, which will employ carpenters and builders; and that this improved condition of things, multiplied by the vast number of men who now spend their substance for Rum, will be poured into the legitimate channels of trade, and give every industry a boom, which will require the employment of a large number of additional work men?

It is difficult to find words which will give an adequate idea of the absolute revolution that will be worked by the enforcement of Prohibition all over the land. Take the city of San Francisco which, according to recent statistics, spends $10,000,000 a year for Rum! Think of the changed condition of things if these ten millions were spent for food, clothing, fuel, furniture—for the thousand and one needs of every-day life—in that city alone!

It is estimated that the sum spent yearly in Ohio for Rum, in all its varied forms, is over $65,000,000. In Missouri it is estimated at $30,000,000. Suppose that in these two states respectively these vast amounts were spent each year for things that the people need, and not one cent for Rum; would it not give an enormous impetus to every industry? Would there not be far more people employed, would they not be richer, and happier, and better? Would not crime, and vice, and poverty, and pauperism decrease largely? There is no danger that the crushing out of the Rum traffic would add to the number of unemployed. It would decrease that number, and spread happiness and content among thousands now plunged in misery and want. When the people clearly understand the terrible curse that it is to our land, they will unite with irresistible force to

Pulverize the Rum Power!

FREE TRADE STUPIDITY AND THE WHEAT SITUATION.

The United States stands first in rank among the countries of the world in wheat production. Next to us comes India, a semi-civilized country of Southern Asia; the third in rank is Southern Russia, the home of the Cossack hordes. Your average free trader finds in the fact of our primacy in wheat production a ground for a constant howl in favor of his theory. He gloats over our immense wheat crops, and apparently wishes to indefinitely extend our agricultural industry in this one direction. Let us look at the facts a little. Wheat is a good thing, a most necessary thing; but, like most other good things, are not our farmers in danger of getting a little too much of it?

Several years ago, there was a series of poor harvests in Western Europe, which is the only portion of the globe which affords a steady market for wheat, simply because it is the only section in which the population is so dense that the crops raised in those countries are not sufficient for the home consumption. They eat up all they produce, and then buy the rest of wheat-producing countries. These "bad years" reduced the home production greatly, and as a consequence more had to be bought abroad. Hence our exports of wheat were increased from a few million bushels to many times the former yearly export, reaching the enormous total of 186,000,000 bushels in one year.

Of course, this had the result of increasing the price. This in time gave an impetus to wheat production, and our farmers enlarged the wheat area of the country. Millions of acres af wheat were added each year to the total acreage; the vast Northwest was turned into an enormous wheat field; our Canadian neighbors caught the infection, and the fertile Red river valley soon smiled with waving miles of golden grain. But the cycle of bad years for Western Europe passed away, and an era of good crops set in. The wheat production of the world was largely in excess of the demand, our own exports tumbling down to 30,000,000 to 60,000,000 a year. The price, in obedience to the law of demand and supply, went down, down, until the average price at the farm for wheat, one year ago, was only about 65¼ cents a bushel.

Still our farmers clung to the idea that they must raise wheat, and last winter were saved to some extent from the consequences of their over-production by the winter-killing of part of the crop, estimated to be 156,000,000 bushels, a volume of wheat equal to the total spring wheat crop of the entire country, according to the official estimates. We had last year a surplus of 100,000,000 bushels on hand; and had it not been for this enormous reduction of the harvest by the severity of the winter, the price would have dropped to the neighborhood of 50 cents a bushel, to the great loss of the wheat growers. As it is, with a total crop last year which was not many million bushels in excess of our needs at home, the price to the farmer now hangs in the neighborhood of 78 or 80 cents.

But the free traders, instead of counseling the farmers to take the common-sense plan of raising less wheat, and devoting more attention to live stock, small fruits, flax, sorghum, potatoes, and other products in which there is more profit, shriek that the tariff must be broken down, "that the farmers may go abroad with their wheat and sell it in all the countries of the world." This is unadulterated foolishness, or else dense ignorance. Pray where would it be sold? What people would then buy who do not now do so?

The Asiatics do not eat wheat, nor do the Africans. The South Americans eat little, and themselves produce what they need, except in a few of their trading marts, and ship a surplus to Great Britain. British America makes a home supply and exports to Europe. Mexico has no more need to buy wheat than Nebraska has to import corn. In Europe, France was the finest wheat country in the world up to eleven years ago, and can now make a full supply in a good year. Russia always has wheat to sell, while her people eat rye. Germans eat rye and potatoes and have small use for wheat, and usually a sufficient product. All the Southern European nations produce their own wheat mainly. Except in bad seasons, Great Britain is the only heavy purchaser of wheat.

Would free trade make these nations change their habits and eat wheat bread? Would free trade cause bad crops in all the world save the United States? These two things are the only ones that would cause an increased demand for our wheat. Free trade would no more increase our foreign wheat market than would an eclipse of the moon. There is no possibility, aside from emergencies, for any material extension of our wheat trade, and yet the economic idiots chatter of unlimited sales of wheat in case we "break down our wall," just as though taking off our tariff on iron and woolens would enlarge the British stomach and increase our exports of wheat. We already furnish nearly six-tenths of all they import, and from four to six times as much as India or Russia, while the average for recent years has been about three times as much as both competitors together.

It would be a happy day for America if all her wheat and corn were consumed at home, if the export of fertility should be forever stopped, and in their place butter and cheese, all kinds of meats, cotton and yarns, agricultural implements, and various "extensions" of raw products, and a long line of manufactures should be exported to all the nations of the earth that will take them.

CLUB AGENTS.

It is now the season of the year to raise clubs for the BLADE, and we want an agent at every postoffice in the United States. *We pay this year the largest cash commission to club agents of any paper in the United States.* Write for our terms to agents. There is no paper published that so many people want and none for which it is so easy to raise clubs. Send for our terms to agents and make a dollar or two in an hour.

THE Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* has in its editorial columns the following interesting little item, which should have a wide circulation:

> An old brewer informs us that the pain in the small of the back and the looseness of the bowels so common to beer-drinkers, are the direct result of the chemicals used to give beer "age" and "head."

VIRGINIA has passed a local option law. Now let Ohio fall into line at once. Pass the Pimple bill, and let us, like our Southern brethren, get the liquor question out of politics and relegate it to its proper place as a moral and economic question.

THE COPYRIGHT QUESTION.

The Senate committee on Patents, which is discussing the international copyright bill, on Friday examined a Philadelphia publisher, who avowed himself an "American pirate" on foreign literature. He claimed that cheap literature was a large factor in cheap education. An international copyright bill would yield the American market to English manufacturers, a market they took no part in creating and whose creation they would have prevented if they could. It was a mere pretence that native authors could not live in competition with free literature. The American market was ready and willing to take more good literature than native talent could offer, and was compelled to seek foreign productions. The works of foreign authors stimulated native authors to greater efforts. It would be wrong to force the people to pay for what they can now have free.

Of course, this man's argument is to be taken with much allowance, as he is publishing the Encyclopedia Britannica, and wants to stave off the copyright law till he can issue the last volumes. Aside from this, his arguments are bosh. The bill provides that foreign authors may obtain copyright here if American authors are allowed to obtain copyright in the country of which they are natives. It puts the writer of a book on the same level as the inventor of a machine, who may get patents in this country, if he be a foreigner, or if he be an American may patent it in other lands. The bill is understood to have a clause which gives copyright only to books by foreign authors which are printed in this country, and hence it affords no better market than now to English book publishers. It does nothing but provide for protecting the rights of authors to their works. All that this acknowledged pirate wants is time to enable him to steal the American market for an encyclopedia which cost its Edinburgh publishers at least $500,000 to produce. This is all that is in plea that our people "should not be made to pay for what they now can have free." This is the plea of a thief or pickpocket. These gentry no doubt would like to have laws against stealing abrogated, that they might have no hindrance to making "free" with the property of others. We think better of the American people than to suppose that they desire book-piracy to continue. There is a moral side to the question, and the argument therefor outweighs all the specious that of piratical and thieving publishers.

AN important railway change is to take place on June 1 next. The standard railway gauge in the Southern states is five feet, three and a-half inches more than the compromise gauge in use all over the rest of the continent. The inconveniences caused by the difference are many, and efforts have been made for years to remedy it by adopting the standard gauge. But the Southern railway officials, at a recent meeting in Atlanta, decided upon it, and on that day, between 5 a. m, and 4 p. m., over 13,000 miles of rail will be moved. The ties are to be prepared beforehand, and the new inside spikes driven, so that when the actual change is made, all that will be necessary will be to draw the old inside spikes, move the rails over and drive new outside spikes. The states interested, with the number of miles in each to be changed, are these: South Carolina, 1,320 miles; North Carolina, 960; Georgia, 2,413; Florida, 1,250; Alabama, 1,803; Mississippi, 776; Louisiana, 313; Kentucky, 1,118; Tennessee, 1,886, and Virginia, 981; in all, 13,128 miles.

WHY does not free trade help the exports of Great Britain, if there be any force in the argument that that if we should abolish protection we will largely increase our export trade? She has colonies in all parts of the globe; her commercial marine is the greatest of any in the world; her merchants are ransacking each hemisphere for new markets, and the government aids them in every way possible. Yet with all these advantages, the foreign trade of Great Britain is declining. Her total exports last year decreased 8.4 per cent., and her imports fell off to the extent of 4.1 per cent. Her maximum of foreign trade was reached in 1883, when it was $3,657,387,380, against $3,223,846,245 in 1885, the decrease amounting in two years to 11.6 per cent. Our foreign trade was $1,482,000,000 in 1883, and $1,286,000,000 in 1885, which is a decrease of about 13.9 per cent. Let the people study the facts in the case, and they will be in no danger of being carried away by specious free trade arguments.

THERE will be a fierce struggle over the question of the validity of the Bell telephone patents at the coming trial. The whole question hinges upon whether, as it is alleged, the application lodged at the patent office by another inventor was held back until BELL could file his caveat ahead of it, thereby giving him precedence and priority. It is charged that the attorney for BELL was informed by a corrupted clerk in the patent office of the filing of the application for a patent, and that the attorney rushed in with a caveat, which gives three months' time in which to file an application to the exclusion of all others. The records and the oral testimony taken at the recent investigation in the patent office go to prove the truthfulness of the charge of fraud, and under the circumstance it is not probable any undue patience will be shown the monopolists.

FOR years there has been a great cry among the Democracy that there was a seething mass of corruption and dishonesty in the internal revenue service, and that a Democratic government would how up amazing frauds there. Now, out of 85 agents there have been 83 changes, and not one instance of fraud has been discovered, and not a charge of dishonesty heard against a Republican official. But, one of the new Democratic appointees in a Western state is already in jail for irregularities since he came into office. The monumental falsehood and malignity of the Democratic leaders and press is gradually dawning upon the masses of the people who were hoodwinked by years of lying similar to the example given above.

BOOKS.

Since making reduction in prices of "Andersonville" and "Nasby in Exile," our sales of these books have been enormous. Our bound stock will soon be exhausted, and very likely we shall soon withdraw the advertisement until the coming fall. Every reader of the BLADE should order one each of these books, as they are a marvel of cheapness.

OUR SUFFRAGE LAWS.

The laws of the different states relating to suffrage are widely divergent in their provisions. A large number of the states have registration laws; but West Virginia and Arkansas prohibit such laws on the ground that they are an obstacle to suffrage. But West Virginia, in common with Georgia and Virginia, requires payment of tax as a qualification for voting. Massachusetts and Connecticut require a voter to be able to read and write. Michigan, Wisconsin, Virginia, South Carolina and Florida deny duellists the right of suffrage. Nearly all the states extend that prohibition to those guilty of bribery, and in Florida a man who bets on an election forfeits his right to vote.

The only state which requires a property qualification is Rhode Island. Any person who possesses property to the value of $134 can vote there, after a residence of one year in the state and six months in the towns. In most of the Southern states, United States soldiers cannot vote. Kansas is the only state which prohibits ex-rebels from voting. But the most curious of all the state laws is that of Kentucky, which still says that free white male citizens, except convicts, can vote after a residence of two years in the state, one year in the county and sixty days in the voting precinct. The exclusion of colored citizens being in conflict with the federal constitution, the law restricting the suffrage to white citizens is of no effect. In Kentucky no secret ballot is used. Under the law each voter must announce the name of his candidate at the polls. In Colorado, Indiana, Kansas, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire and Oregon, a residence of six months is required. In Maine and Michigan, however, a man has only to remain three months before he can enjoy the right of suffrage. In Minnesota four months' residence is required, and in all the remaining states, except Kentucky, one year's residence is the law. As stated, Kentucky compels a two years' residence before a citizen, otherwise qualified, can be permitted to vote.

It is well to remember that it lies in the power of any state to put any restriction upon the power to vote that it may deem fit; the only limitation of this power is that embodied in the last amendments to the United States constitution, which prevent any denial of the right to vote "on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude," and provide that the total number of male persons over 21 years old, debarred by state law from voting for Presidential electors, shall not be counted in the enumeration for congressional representation. Thus, a state may make an educational qualification, or allow only those who pay tax to vote, or disfranchise all criminals (as most of them do), or may give the ballot only to those holding a certain amount of property, or extend the right by allowing persons to vote at 20, or 19, or give women the franchise (as does Wyoming), or give her a partial franchise, as do several states which allow them to vote for school officers.

AN argument in favor of the proposed congress of American nations, for which Mr. FRYE has introduced a measure in the Senate, is to be found in the fact that the United States is paying every year from $75,000,000 to $100,000,000 of gold as a balance of trade to South American nations, which have none but silver coin in circulation. They do not want the gold, and it simply passes through their hands into the pockets of English or German tradesmen. As a matter of fact, although this gold is given in payment for merchandise purchased in South America, it does not go there at all, but is shipped from New York to London. In a recent interview, Mr. FRYE, speaking on this subject, says:

> I am confident that if a treaty could be made with each of the Central and South American nations under which this balance could be paid in silver, the value of the product of our mines would be increased and a perplexing question settled. It will probably be suggested that this silver will all come back to us from the English merchants to whom it will go. This is undoubtedly true, and might be an objection to such a proposition if our trade with South America were to entirely cease. But we will continue to purchase hides and coffee and other articles from these countries, and the silver will be paid out again as fast as it comes back to us. At least one hundred millions of silver—perhaps double that sum—can thus be kept in circulation, and a great part of it will naturally be absorbed by the countries to which it goes. Only three of the great South American nations are producing silver in any quantity, and every one who has been to those countries and to the West Indies knows that they are the hospital in which all of our mutilated coin finds refuge.

IT is scandalous that a man who accepted a donation of stock in any company having a public character should occupy a place in the Cabinet of the United States. In fact, a man in public life has no business to accept gifts of any kind. Hence the talk of hushing up the Pan-Electric scandal by having Attorney General GARLAND give up his stock is bosh. Besides, ROGERS, the patentee of the telephone they wish to use, has served notice on GARLAND that he cannot dispose of those shares without permission. The Attorney General should be kicked out of the Cabinet if he has not the grace to resign. On this matter the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says:

> It now comes out that Manning and Whitney three weeks ago threatened to resign from the Cabinet if Cleveland did not ask for Garland's commission. But they were unable to carry out their threat from a domestic trouble in the family of one of them, where a sickness changed the situation. The general attack on Cleveland made him resolve to resist Garland's removal for the present, though he treats the Arkansas Traveler with the most brutal contempt. The Northern men of the Cabinet express astonishment at Garland's want of sensibility.

SEC. WHITNEY makes the following recommendations regarding the rehabilitation of the American navy: to complete the unfinished monitors; to make the steel vessel the type of the new vessels to be built; approves those now in process of construction; and advises the building of a fleet of torpedo boats. We do not see any striking evidences of originality or progress in these recommendations. They are exactly those of his Republican predecessor. The last Congress provided for the construction of certain cruisers, and the work has been at a standstill to allow Mr. WHITNEY to determine on the plans. Now he expresses himself in favor of those recommended by his immediate predecessor.

THE vice-president of one of the leading Milwaukee breweries informs a newspaper correspondent that the Iowa prohibitory law had very materially affected their trade, and that it was the testimony of other Milwaukee brewers, too, that their business had materially fallen off in Iowa since the adoption of the amendment. Prohibition doesn't prohibit, eh?

CLEVELAND'S DEFENSE.

GROVER CLEVELAND, by the grace of a suppressed ballot in the South and the hoodlum vote of the city of New York, President of the United States, on Monday sent to the Senate a lengthy document in defense of his refusal to allow his private clerks—for so he seems to regard his Cabinet secretaries—to send to that body certain papers regarding removals and subsequent appointments which the Senate has the constitutional power of rejecting or confirming.

The document is burnt powder so far as fresh argument is concerned. He makes a distinction never before made in the history of this government—an arbitrary, unnecessary and altogether farcical distinction—when he declares, as his defenders of the press have already done, that the papers in question are "private," and hence the Senate has no right to them. That is, to state the distinction in plain English, the appeals for the removal of Republican office-holders, the charges of interested and hungry Democrats, upon which these men were removed, with a stigma upon the official character of each, are "private" papers; the recommendations upon which their successors were appointed are "public," and the Senate is welcome to them.

The whole case can be briefly and fairly stated thus: CLEVELAND went into office with a great parade of civil service virtue. It was heralded to the four winds of heaven that no man was to be removed except for cause; that so long as he was efficient in the discharge of his official duties and no charges were preferred against his integrity or official capacity, he was not to be disturbed until the end of his term. Then the pressure of the wild and hungry horde of Democrats became too great, and men were decapidated by the thousand without any one knowing why or wherefore.

Now, the Senate, by its act of confirming a new appointee, in effect consents to the removal of his predecessor. It asks that it may know what charges, if any, were preferred against these men, for its guidance in the confirmation or rejection of CLEVELAND's appointees. CLEVELAND refuses, on the pretext that the papers concerning these removals are "private."

Either these men were removed simply because they were Republicans, in which case the President would be convicted of being a pharisaical pretender in his previous announcements; or they were removed because charges affecting their probity and official capacity were filed against them. Every accused man has the right to know the accusation against him, and to be confronted with his accuser. They may be false as the father of lies, the lying productions of hungry Bourbon office-seekers. The people of the country will support the Senate in its demand to know the facts in these cases.

"NEPOTISM"—the employment of relatives by government officials—afforded the text for fiery denunciations of certain Republicans to the Democratic press some years ago. Especially was Gen. GRANT abused and vilified on this account. Since the South came into power, however, the Northern Democratic doughface sheets are silent as the grave on this topic. A shining instance is that of Sen. ZEB. VANCE, of North Carolina. There are no less than fourteen VANCES, besides three relatives of another name, on the governmental pay-roll—seventeen in all. Here is the list:

> Z. B. Vance, U. S. Senator, salary $5,000; R. B. Vance, his son, assistant commissioner of patents, $4,500; C. F. Vance, son, clerk to the Senate, $2,190; Z. B. Vance, jr., son, geological survey, $600; W. G. Vance, cousin, in the treasury, $1,200; T. H. Vance, cousin, in postoffice department, $1,000; D. M. Vance, cousin, in the army, $1,600; J. Vance, cousin, Mississippi river commission, $365; Richard Vance, cousin, army, $1,600; H. Vance, cousin, Mississippi river commission, $1,800; E. Vance, cousin, department of justice, $1,200; David N. Vance, cousin, internal revenue, $425; A. R. Vance, cousin, government printing office, $600; A. P. Vance, army, $720; E. Robinson, nephew, page in the Senate, $900; —— Hall, nephew, page in the House, $900; —— McDonald, cousin, in the government printing office, $720. This makes a total of seventeen persons, and a total salary list of $25,320.

THERE is a bill before the United States Senate to increase the postage on fourth-class mail matter from 16 to 32 cents a pound. We see no benefit to be derived from this bill by anybody, unless it be the express companies. The doubling of the rate would certainly be a tax upon the people, especially those living remote from railways, with whom the United States mail is the only method of receiving small packages. Fourth-class mail matter includes an almost endless variety of articles, among which may be enumerated: Articles of merchandise, models, sample cards, samples of metals, minerals, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions, labels, address tags, patterns, photographs, bill heads and letter heads, printed envelopes and letter envelopes, and paper containing no printing. To increase the rate would be a hardship to a very large number of citizens, with no compensating benefit to any one. The bill should be killed.

IT is now estimated that at least 6,000 miles of new railways will be built in the United States during 1886, and that between 2,000 and 3,000 miles of existing track will be laid with steel rails instead of iron. We hope these estimates are not exaggerated. A year of extensive railway building is always a year of prosperity. The actual work of construction gives employment to a vast number of workmen, and puts the iron and steel mills, the coal mines and the iron mines and furnaces all to work. This increases the sale of manufactures, puts vast sums of money in circulation, and lifts depression from trade. We are hopeful for 1886.

ALL is not lovely in the ranks of this "reform" Democratic administration. Here is a charming little bit of information:

> Cleveland lately insulted Judge Field personally, telling him he had heard he was a corporation man. Field said he heard similar things about Cleveland when he vetoed the five-cent-fare bill. Most of the Democrats are going to let Cleveland go by default when Edmunds, Ingalls and Logan show him up on the refusal of papers. Mr. Vilas, by order of the administration, asked for insinuations and libels against office holders, and these papers which have gone on file are a mass of filthy perjuries, of which Cleveland is ashamed, and will not show the filth he has advertised for.

A RUMOR is afloat in Washington that a combined effort is to be made by the Knights of Labor to secure a reorganization of the United States Senate. It is stated that the leaders of this reorganization are determined upon a gradual extinction of wealthy men from the upper branch of the national legislature. This fight is to be made irrespective of party. There are many wealthy men in the Senate, and there are a few who are identified with corporation influences.

CURRENT EVENTS.

The state of Texas has exhausted its public domain, and has no land to meet certificates already issued to railways and other corporations for internal improvements.——While addressing the convention of the ex-members of the Iowa legislature at Des Moines Thursday afternoon, Judge James L. Mitchell, of Nebraska, dropped dead.——A local-option law has passed the Virginia legislature.——The exports of California wine during 1885 reached 4,500,000 gallons—nearly one million gallons in excess of shipments of the previous year.——Gen. Hazen, of the signal service, has sued the New York *Times* for $100,000 damages for libel.——A train of sixteen cars loaded with silk, en route overland from San Francisco to New York, passed through Buffalo Wednesday. The value of the shipment is over $1,000,000, and the time schedule from ocean to ocean is thirteen days.——The output of the Minneapolis flour mills last week was 91,600 barrels, against 78,000 for the preceding week, and 73,000 for the corresponding time in 1885.——The statement is made that a statue of the Pharaoh who ruled Egypt during the ten plagues has been found in the desert, where it had been buried for over 3,000 years.——A Boston publisher gives as his opinion that there is no such profitable piece of book property as "a novel with a good deal of religion in it; not too much; but a good deal."——In thirteen years the creditors of the Sprague estate have received but 15 per cent. of their claims. During the same time Trustee Chafee has drawn over $300,000 for his services.——The attorney general of Minnesota has entered suit in the Supreme court to forfeit the charters of a number of railroad companies that have sold out and are kept in existence for the sole purpose of keeping their land grants exempt.——A financial panic prevails in Stockholm, which has no parallel since the financial panic of 1857.——A dispatch from Belgrade states that the Servian government has abandoned military preparations.——A liquor bill—practically the same as the old Scott law—was Wednesday passed by the Ohio House.——Henry N. Walker, a well-known citizen of Detroit, who was the first president of the Western Associated Press, died Wednesday morning, aged 73.——Thomas Cruse, the millionaire miner of Helena, M. T., who is over 60 years old, is soon to be married to a dressmaker of that city. The bride will receive a check for $500,000 as a present from her husband.——Archbishop Heiss, of Milwaukee, has advised the priests of his diocese to use their endeavors to restrain Catholics from affiliating with the Knights of Labor.——The petroleum wells of Upper Burmah have been worked for 2,000 years and still produce abundantly. They are generally four feet six inches square and are sunk to a depth of 250 to 350 feet. The Burmese have never learned the secrets of refining, and their exports have not been large.——The extent to which steel rails are taking the place of iron rails is illustrated by the fact that the production of iron rails has fallen in the United States from 500,000 tons in 1880 to less than 15,000 tons in 1885.——Los Angeles, Cal., rejoices in the possession of a black Morocco grapevine which has produced three crops of grapes since May last.——A mathematician who had a little spare time recently weighed the earth and found it tipped the scales at exactly 5,855,000,000,000,000 tons.——The vitality of widows astonishes the Pension bureau. There are now on the rolls the names of 17,212 women, widows of soldiers of the war of 1812.——There were 40,712 persons employed in the oyster interest in Maryland last season, and 9,900,000 bushels were taken from the waters, the aggregate value of which was $2,250,000.——The Maryland state Senate has passed a bill reducing the fee for marriage licenses from $4.50 to $1.——Thomas A. Edison, the electrician, was married at Akron, O., Wednesday, to Miss Nina Miller.——A Minnesota invention is a machine for pulling flax in the field—a kind of flax harvester, working with opening and shutting hooks or grippers.——The immense prehistoric shell heaps at Damariscotta, Me., are being dug up and shipped to Boston to be ground into dust and sold as poultry food.——Judge Lochrane, of Atlanta, Ga., who has always been a good liver, has emptied all his wines and liquors into the gutter, and while in New York the other day astonished his friends by declaring himself a full-fledged prohibitionist, and glorying in the fact that he helped to carry Atlanta against the saloons.——Congressman Swinburne has made a report on the cattle plague in the West and South, in which he says that there is a strong analogy between the Texas fever in cattle and cholera in the human race. The disease is contagious, while infected Northern and Western cattle do not transmit the disease one to the other.——A proposed amendment to the constitution of Rhode Island authorizes women to elect a General Assembly, to be composed of women only, with concurrent power and authority with the General Assembly, which shall still be composed of men only.——Naturalists now count no less than 1,870 different kinds of fishes in North American waters, of which 590 live in the rivers and lakes, and 550 kinds belong to the Pacific. Of the remainder 105 dwell only in the deep waters of the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico, never approaching the shore or the surface.——The publishers of Grant's memoirs are of the opinion that the widow will realize half a million dollars from the work within a year.——Gen. T. H. Williams, a well known California pioneer and millionaire, died of heart disease at his residence in San Francisco Sunday afternoon.——The mayor of Chicago has had his salary increased from $5,000 to $7,000.——Edison's bridal gift to his wife was the title deeds of real estate property of the value of $1,000,000.——The statement is made that all the varied machinery of Great Britain, now operated by steam power, is capable of performing more work, and hence of creating more products than could be produced by the labor of 400,000,000 able bodied men, a greater number than all the able-bodied men on the earth.——A half-breed Indian in Montana began a few years ago with two or three head of cattle the business of raising stock. Yearly he has disposed of his increase, and recently sold his herd for $22,000.——The business of shipping fish to the Northern markets is in a flourishing condition on the St. Johns river, Florida, and some remarkably large catches have been made during the season. One man during the last week in January shipped more than 5,000 shad.——The House committee on Public Lands has reported favorably the bill forfeiting certain grants to the Southern Pacific railroad company.——Between three hundred and four hundred men were summarily discharged by the Champion Malleable Iron company, of Springfield, O., for signing a petition asking for an increase of 10 per cent in wages.——The absence of Secretary of the Navy Whitney from Washington is much commented on. He left immediately after the reports of his connection with the Broadway Surface road of New York city were published, and is said to have gone to Jersey City and registered there under an assumed name, and remains to look after things.——Sen. Jones, of Florida, remains in Detroit, detained by a bad case of love-sickness. The woman upon whom his affections are centered is Miss Clothilde Palms, daughter of Mr. Francis Palms, one of the wealthiest lumbermen of the Northwest, his fortune being estimated by some at $8,000,000. The lady will not recognize his suit, but Jones can not be induced to leave.

TALMAGE'S EIGHTH SERMON ON MARRIAGE.

Hotel and Boarding-House Life Versus Home Life.

The text was Luke x., 34:35: "And brought him to an inn and took care of him. And on the morrow when he departed, he took out two pence and gave them to the host, and said unto him: 'Take care of him, and whatsoever thou spendest more, when I come again, I will repay thee.'" Following is the sermon in full:

This is the good Samaritan paying the hotel bill of a man who had been robbed and almost killed by bandits. The good Samaritan had found the unfortunate on a lonely, rocky road, where to this very day depredations are sometimes committed upon travelers, and had put the injured man in the saddle, while this merciful and well-to-do man had walked until they got to the hotel, and the wounded man was put to bed and cared for. It must have been a very superior hotel in its accomodations, for, though in the country, the landlord was paid at the rate of what in our country would be four or five dollars a day, a penny being then a day's wages, and the two pennies paid in this case about two day's wages. Moreover it was one of those kind-hearted landlords who are wrapped up in the happiness of their guests, because the good Samaritan leaves the poor wounded fellow to his entire care, promising that when he came that way again he would pay all the bills until the invalid got well.

Hotels and boarding houses are necessities. In very ancient times they were unknown, because the world had few inhabitants, who were not much given to travel, and private hospitality met all the wants of sojourners, as when Abraham rushed out at Mamre to invite the three men to sit down to a dinner of veal; as when Lydia urged the apostles to accept of her home; as when the people were positively commanded to be given to hospitality; as in many of the places in the East these ancient customs are practiced to-day. But we have now hotels presided over by good landlords, and boarding-houses presided over by excellent host or hostess, in all neighborhoods, villages and cities, and it is our congratulation that those of our land surpass all other lands. They rightly become the permanent residences of many people, such as those who are without families, such as those whose business keeps them migratory, such as those who ought not, for various reasons of health or peculiarity of circumstance, take upon themselves the cares of housekeeping.

Many a man falling sick in one of these boarding houses or hotels has been kindly watched and nursed; and by the memory of her own sufferings and losses the lady at the head of such a house has done all that a mother could do for a sick child, and the slumberless eye of God sees and appreciates her sacrifices in behalf of the stranger. Among the most marvelous cases of patience and Christian fidelity are many of those who keep boarding houses, enduring without resentment the unreasonable demands of their guests for expensive food and attentions for which they are not willing to pay an equivalent—a lot of cranky men and women who are not worty to tie the shoe of their queenly caterer. The outrageous way in which boarders sometimes act to their landlords and landladies shows that these critical guests had bad early rearing, and that in the making up of their natures all that constitutes the gentleman and lady were left out. Some of the most princely men and some of the most elegant women that I know of to-day keep hotels and boarding houses.

But one of the great evils of this day is found in the fact that a large population of our towns and cities are giving up and have given up their homes and taken apartments, that they may have more freedom from domestic duties and more time for social life, and because they like the whirl of publicity better than the quiet and privacy of a residence they can call their own. The lawful use of these hotels and boarding-houses is for the most people while they are in transitu, but as a terminus they are in many case demoralization, utter and complete. That is the point at which families innumerable have begun to disintegrate. There never has been a time when so many families, healthy and abundantly able to support homes of their own, have struck tent and taken permanent abode in these public establishments. It is an evil wide as Christendom, and by voice and through the newspaper press, I utter warning and burning protests and ask Almighty God to bless the word, whether in the hearing or reading.

In these public caravansaries the demon of gossip is apt to get full sway. All the boarders run daily the gauntlet of general inspection—how they look when they come down in the morning and when they get in at night, and what they do for a living, and whom they receive as guests in their rooms, and what they wear and what they do not wear, and how they eat and what they eat, and how much they eat and how little they eat. If a man proposes in such a place to be isolated and reticent and alone they will begin to guess about him: Who is he? Where did he come from? How long is he going to stay? Has he paid his board? How much does he pay? Perhaps he has committed some crime and does not want to be known; there must be something wrong about him or he would speak.

The whole house goes into the detective business. They must find out about him. They must find out about him right away. If he leaves his door unlocked by accident he will find that his rooms have been inspected, his trunk explored, his letters folded differently from the way they were folded when he put them away. Who is he? is the question asked with intenser interest, until the subject has become a monomania. The simple fact is that he is nobody in particular, but minds his own business. The best landlords and landladies cannot sometimes hinder their places from becoming a pandemonium of whisperers, and reputations are torn to tatters, and evil suspicions are aroused, and scandals started, and the parliament of the family is blown to atoms by some Guy Fawkes who was not caught in time, as was his English predecessor of gunpowdery reputation.

The reason is, that while in private homes families have so much to keep them busy, in these promiscuous and multitudinous residences there are so many who have nothing to do, and that always makes mischief. They gather in each other's rooms and spend hours in consultation about others. If they had to walk a half mile before they got to the willing ear of some listener to detraction, they would get out of breath before reaching there, and not feel in full glow of animosity or slander, or might, because of the distance, not go at all. But rooms 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25 are on the same corridor, and when one carrion crow goes "caw! caw!" all the other crows hear it and flock together over the same carcass. "Oh, I have heard something rich! Sit down and let me tell you all about it."

And the first guffaw increases the gathering, and it has to be told all over again, and as they separate each carries a spark from the altar of Gab to some other circle, until from the coal heaver in the cellar to the maid in the top room of the garret, all are aware of the defamation, and that evening all who leave the house will bear it to other houses, until autumnal fires sweeping across Illinois prairies are less raging and swift than that flame of consuming reputation blazing across the village or city. Those of us who were brought up in the country know that the old-fashioned hatching of eggs in the hay mow required four or five weeks of brooding, but there are new modes of hatching by machinery, which take less time and do the work in wholesale. So, while the private home may brood into life an occasional falsity and take a long time to do it, many of the boarding-houses and family hotels afford a swifter and more multitudinous style of moral incubation, and one old gossip will get off the nest after one hour's brooding, clucking a flock of 30 lies after her, each one picking up its little worm of juicy regalement. It is no advantage to hear too much about your neighbors, for your time will be so much occupied in taking care of their faults that you will have no time to look after your own. And while you are pulling the chickweed out of their garden yours will get all overgrown with horse sorrel and mullein stalks.

One of the worst damages that comes from the herding of so many people into boarding-houses and family hotels, is inflicted upon children. It is only another way of bringing them up on the commons. While you have your own private house you can for the most part control their companionship and their whereabouts, but by twelve years of age in these public resorts, they will have picked up all the bad things that can be furnished by the prurient minds of dozens of people. They will overhear blasphemies, and see quarrels, and get precocious in sin, and what the bartender does not tell them the porter or hostler or bellboy will. Besides that, the children will go into the world without the restraining, anchoring, steadying, and all controlling memory of a home. From that none of us who have been blessed of such memory have escaped. It grips a man for 80 years, if he lives so long. It pulls him back from doors into which he otherwise would enter. It smites him with contrition in the very midst of his dissipations.

As the fish already surrounded by the long, wide net, swim out to sea, thinking they can go as far as they please, and with gay toss of silvery scale they defy the sportsman on the beach, and after a while the fishermen begin to draw in the net, hand over hand and hand over hand, and it a long while before the captured fins begin to feel the net, and then they dart this way and that, hoping to get out, but find themselves approaching the shore and are brought up to the very feet of the captors, so the memory of an early home sometimes seems to relax and let men out further and further from God and further and further from shore—five years, ten years, twenty years, thirty years; but some day they find an irresistible mesh drawing them back, and they are compelled to retreat from their prodigality and wandering, and though they make a desperate effort to escape the impression, and try to dive deeper down in sin, after a while are brought clear back and held upon the Rock of Ages.

HEALTH PRESERVING, PURE and WHOLESOME

Good Bread

is a key of culinary happiness. We put WARNER'S SAFE YEAST on the market in obedience to a powerful public demand for a Reliable, Health-Preserving Yeast.

☞ TAKE NO OTHER. ☜

ONLY 10 CENTS A BOX.

☞ Ten Cakes in a Box. ☜

If your Grocer doesn't keep it order it by mail of

Warner's Safe Yeast Co., Rochester, N.Y.

Do You Know It?

WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA is a matchless Remedy for Consumption in every Stage of the Disease. For Coughs, Weak Lungs, Throat Diseases, Loss of Flesh and Appetite, and all forms of General Debility it is an unequaled Specific Remedy. ☞ BE SURE AND GET WINCHESTER'S PREPARATION. $1 and $2 per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

WINCHESTER & CO., No. 18 Dey St., New York.

If it be possible, O father and mother! let your sons and daughters go out into the world under the semi-omnipotent memory of a good, pure home. About your two or three rooms in a boarding-house or a family hotel, you can cast no such glorious sanctity. They will think of these public caravansaries as an early stopping place, malodorous with old victuals, coffees perpetually steaming, and meats in everlasting stew or broil, the air surcharged with carbolic acid, and corridors along which drunken boarders come staggering at 1 o'clock in the morning, rapping at the door till the affrighted wife lets them in. Do not be guilty of the sacrilege or blasphemy of calling such a place home. A home is four walls enclosing one family with identity of interest and a privacy from outside inspection so complete that it is a world in itself, no one entering except by permission; bolted, and barred and chained against all outside inquisitiveness.

The phrase so often used in law books and legal circles is mightily suggestive—every man's house is his castle. As much so as though it had drawbridge, portcullis, redoubt, bastion, and armed turret. Even the officer of the law may not enter to serve a writ except the door be voluntarily opened unto him; burglary, or the invasion of it, a crime so offensive that the law clashes its iron jaws on any one who attempts it. Unless it be necessary to stay for longer or shorter time in family hotel or boarding-house—and there are thousands of instances in which it is necessary, as I showed you at the beginning—unless in this exceptional case, let neither wife nor husband consent to such permanent residence.

The probability is that the wife will have to divide her husband's time with public smoking or reading-room, or with some coquettish spider in search of unwary flies, and if you do not entirely lose your husband, it will be because he is divinely protected from the disasters that have whelmed thousands of husbands with as good intentions as yours. Neither should the husband, without imperative reason, consent to such a life unless he is sure his wife can withstand the temptations of social dissipation which sweeps across such places with the force of the Atlantic ocean when driven by a September equinox. Many wives give up their homes for these public residences so that they may give their entire time to operas, theaters, balls, receptions and levees, and they are in a perpetual whirl like a whip top spinning round and round and round, very prettily until it loses its equipoise and shoots off into a tangent. But the difference is, in one case it is a top and in the other a soul.

Besides this there is an assiduous accumulation of little things around the private home which in the aggregate make a great attraction, while the denizen of one of these public residences is apt to say: "What is the use? I have no place to keep them if I should take them." Mementoes, bric-a brac, curiosities, quaint chair or cosy lounge, upholsteries, pictures, and a thousand things that accrete in a house are discarded or neglected because there is no homestead in which to arrange them. And yet they are the case in which the pearl of domestic happiness is set. You can never become as attached to the appointments of a boarding-house or family hotel as to those things that you call your own, and are associated with the different members of your household, or with scenes of thrilling import in your domestic history.

Blessed is that home in which for a whole life time they have been gathering, until every figure in the carpet, and every panel of the door, and every casement of the window has a chirography of its own, speaking out something about father or mother, or son or daughter, or friend that was with us awhile. What a sacred place it becomes when one can say: "In that room such a one was born; in that bed such a one died; in that chair I sat on the night I heard such a one had received a great public honor; by that stool my child knelt for her last evening prayer; here I sat my son as he came back from sea voyage; that was father's cane; that was mother's rocking-chair." What a joyful and pathetic congress of reminiscences!

The public residence of hotel and boarding-house abolishes the grace of hospitality. Your guest does not want to come to such a table. No one wants to run such a gauntlet of acute and merciless hypercriticism. Unless you have a home of your own you will not be able to exercise the best rewarded of all the graces. For exercise of this grace what blessing came to the Shunammite in the restoration of her son to life because she entertained Elisha, and the widow of Zarephath in the perpetual oil well of the miraculous cruse because she fed a hungry prophet, and to Rahab in the preservation of her life at the demolition of Jericho because she entertained spies, and to Laban in the formation of an interesting family relation because of his entertainment of Jacob, and to Lot in his rescue from the destroyed city because of his entertainment of the angels, and to Mary, and Martha, and Zaccheus in a spiritual blessing, because they entertained Christ, and to Publius, in the Island of Melita, in the healing of his father because of the entertainment of Paul, drenched from the shipwreck, and of innumerable houses throughout Christendom upon which have come blessings from generation to generation because their doors swung easily open in the enlarging, ennobling, irradiating, and divine grace of hospitality. I do not know what your experience has been, but I had men and women visiting at my house who left a benediction on every room—in the blessing they asked at the table, in the prayer they offered at the family altar, in the good advice they gave the children, in the gospelization that looked out from every lineament of their countenances; and their departure was the sword of bereavement.

The queen of Norway, Sweden and Denmark had a royal cup of ten curves or lips, each one having on it the name of the distinguished person who drank from it. And that cup which we offer to others in Christian hospitality, though it be of the plainest earthenware, is a royal cup, and God can read on all it sides the names of those who have taken from it refreshment. But all this is impossible unless you have a home of your own. It is the delusion as to what is necessary for a home that hinders so many from establishing one. Thirty rooms are not necessary, nor twenty, nor fifteen, nor ten, nor five, nor three. In the right way plant a table, and couch, and knife, and fork, and a cup, and a chair, and you can raise a young paradise. Just start a home, on however small a scale, and it will grow. When King Cyrus was invited to dine with a humble friend the king made the one condition of his coming that the only dish be one loaf of bread, and the most imperial satisfactions have sometimes banqueted on the plainest fare.

Do not be caught in the delusion of many thousands in postponing a home until they can have an expensive one. The idea is the devil's trap that catches men and women innumerable who will never have any home at all. Capitalists of America, build plain homes for the people. Let this tenement house system, in which hundreds of thousands of the people of our cities are wallowing in the mire, be broken up by small homes, where people can have their own firesides and their own altars. In this great continent there is room enough for every man and woman to have a home. Morals and civilization and religion demand it.

We want done all over this land what George Peabody and Lady Burdett-Coutts did in England, and some of the large manufacturers of this country have done for the villages and cities, in building small houses at cheap rents so that the middle classes may have separate homes. They are the only class not provided for. The rich have their palaces and the poor have their poorhouses, and criminals have their jails; but what about the honest middle classes, who are able and willing to work and yet have small income? Let the capitalists, inspired of God and pure patriotism, rise and build whole streets of residences. The laborer may have, at the close of the day, to walk or ride further than is desirable to reach it, but when he gets to his destination in the eventide he will find something worthy of being called by that glorious and impassioned and heaven-descended word, "home."

Young married man, as soon as you can, buy such a place, even if you have to put on it a mortgage reaching from base to capstone. The much abused mortgage, which is ruin to a reckless man, to one prudent and provident is the beginning of a competency and a fortune, for the reason he will not be satisfied until he has paid it off, and all the household are put on stringent economies until then. Deny yourself all superfluities and all luxuries until you can say, "Everything in this house is mine, thank God! every timber, every brick, every foot of plumbing, every door-sill." Do not have your children born in a boarding house, and do not yourself be buried from one. Have a place where your children can shout and sing and romp without being overhauled for the racket. Have a kitchen, where you can do something toward the reformation of evil cookery and the lessening of this nation of dyspeptics. As Napoleon lost one of his great battles by attack of indigestion, so many men have such a daily wrestle with the food swallowed that they have no strength left for the battle of life; and though your wife may know how to play on all musical instruments and rival a prima donna, she is not well educated unless she can boil an Irish potato and broil a mutton chop, since the diet sometimes decides the fate of families and nations.

Have a sitting-room with at least one easy chair, even though you have to take turns at sitting in it, and books out of the public library or of your own purchase for the making of your family intelligent, and checker boards and guessing matches with an occasional blind man's buff, which is of all games my favorite. Rouse up your home with all styles of innocent mirth, and gather up in your children's nature a reservoir of exuberance that will pour down refreshing streams when life gets parched, and the dark days come, and the lights go out, and the laughter is smothered into a sob.

First, last, and all the time, have Christ in your home. Julius Cæsar calmed the fears of an affrighted boatman who was rowing him in a stream, by stating: "So long as Cæsar is with you in the same boat, no harm can happen." And whatever storm of adversity or bereavement of poverty may strike your home, all is well as long as you have Christ, the King on board. Make home so far-reaching in its influence that down to the last moment of your children's life you may hold them with a heavenly charm. At 76 years of age, the Demosthenes of the American Senate lay dying at Washington—I mean Henry Clay, of Kentucky. His pastor sat at his bedside, and "the old man eloquent," after a long and exciting public life, transatlantic and cisalantic, was back again in the scenes of his boyhood, and he kept saying in his dream over and over again: "My mother! mother! mother!" May the parental influence we exert be not only potential, but holy, and so the home in heaven, in which place may we all meet, father, mother, son, daughter, brother, sister, grandfather, and grandmother, and grandchild, and the entire group of precious ones, of whom we must say in the words of transporting Charles Wesley:—

One family, we dwell in him,
One church above, beneath;
Though now divided by the stream—
The narrow stream of death;
One army of the living God,
To his command we bow;
Part of the host have crossed the flood,
And part are crossing now.

A MINISTER'S STATEMENT.

I Expect to be Believed in All I am About to Say—I Write for the Good of Others.

I am now at an age when a man should speak words of truth and soberness, having reached the allotted term of three score years and ten, and having devoted my time in the pulpit and at the teacher's desk, to impressing lessons of wisdom on my fellows.

"Mine is a common story of physical suffering and how I was delivered from it; and my desire is to mention the facts as though no one was interested save myself and those who may read these lines.

"Like many (and I think the majority) of men of my age I was, until a recent date, long troubled with a persistent and stubborn affection of the kidneys, bladder, and, indeed, the entire secretive and urinary apparatus. I also had painful gravel deposits and at times enlargement and inflammation of the prostrate gland.

"These complications—serious even to young men—were especially momentous and threatening to me, whose strength to combat and resist them must in the course of nature diminish with every waning day. I felt, too, that there was even less hope for me, inasmuch as medical statistics show that such diseases as mine are more perplexing and fatal in this generation than they were fifty years ago. I do not pretend to explain this, but merely cite what I am assured is the fact. It would seem that the person who contracts kidney and bladder complaints nowadays is doomed, unless he is fortunate enough to obtain better medical assistance than most physicians are able to render.

"But let me state briefly the further facts in my own sad case. Despite all the professional help I could get—and I believe it was the best possible—I grew steadily worse. All the symptoms were intensified, until at last I could no longer urinate in the natural way, and was painfully relieved by the use of instruments.

"Let strong, healthy men try for an instant to imagine what such dire necessity signifies.

"In this extremity I first learned of the virtues of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy through friends who personally knew what they affirmed.

"But I made no haste to trust my case to this medicine. And on general principles I was right. The world is full of advertised deceptions, and how should I know that 'Favorite Remedy' was not one of them?

"I took the wise course. I privately inquired into Dr. Kennedy's personal character and professional standing. The result was more than satisfactory. I discovered him to be a highly educated and experienced physician and surgeon, respected and trusted at home and abroad—a man whose career has been a long and open success.

"Still I hesitated. What if the medicine should benefit others and miserably fail with me? What would my physicians and friends say then?

"I bought a bottle, however, taking nobody into my confidence.

"The manifest good effects cheered and emboldened me. I bought another, following the clear directions; and now I want to make known the good it has done me.

"The disease has relaxed its hold and I look forward to spending the balance of my life free from bodily torture, and with a heart grateful for the medicine which affords me so pleasant a prospect.

Rev. S. C. Chandler, Lebanon Springs, N. Y.

To those who wish consultation and advice as to their case, direct (and enclose stamp) to Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy" by all druggists $1; six for $5. Retail dealers will please order of their wholesale house.

—Get up a club for Maher & Grosh Knives.

Powder Explosion Near Xenia, O.—Three Men Killed.

Dayton, O., March 1.—The dry house of the Miami Powder company, near Xenia, blew up this morning, killing three men and blowing the building and machinery to atoms. The shock was distinctly felt all over the city. There were 2,400 25-pound kegs in the house when the explosion occurred. It was caused by the explosion of the boiler used in drying the powder.

Is It Not Singular

that consumptives should be the least apprehensive of their own condition, while all their friends are urging and beseeching them to be more careful about exposure and overdoing. It may well be considered one of the most alarming symptoms of the disease, when the patient is reckless and will not believe that he is in danger. Reader, if you are in this condition, do not neglect the only means of recovery. Avoid exposure and fatigue, be regular in your habits, and use faithfully of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." It has saved thousands who were steadily failing.

Bloody Work of a Lunatic.

Elmira, N. Y., March 2.—Fred. Haybeck, an employe of John A. Knightbart, of Big Flats, yesterday afternoon attacked Mrs. Lewis, 85 years old, with a club, beating her insensible. Mr. Knightbart had locked Haybeck in a room for safe-keeping, and this morning he was found dead, having taken poison. He was evidently crazy. Mrs. Lewis will probably die.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE As an Appetizer.

Dr. Morris Gibbs, Howard City, Mich., says: "I am greatly pleased with it as a tonic; it is an agreeable and a good appetizer."

Happiness

results from that true contentment which indicates perfect health of body and mind. You may possess it, if you will purify and invigorate your blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. E. M. Howard, Newport, N. H., writes: "I suffered for years with Scrofulous humors. After using two bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, I

Found

great relief. It has entirely restored me to health." James French, Atchison, Kans., writes: "To all persons suffering from Liver Complaint, I would strongly recommend Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I was afflicted with a disease of the liver for nearly two years, when a friend advised me to take this medicine. It gave prompt relief, and has cured me." Mrs. H. M. Kidder, 41 Dwight st., Boston, Mass., writes: "For several years I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla in my family. I never feel safe, even

At Home

without it. As a liver medicine and general purifier of the blood, it has no equal." Mrs. A. B. Allen, Winterpock, Va., writes: "My youngest child, two years of age, was taken with Bowel Complaint, which we could not cure. We tried many remedies, but he continued to grow worse, and finally became so reduced in flesh that we could only move him upon a pillow. It was suggested by one of the doctors that Scrofula might be the cause of the trouble. We procured a bottle of

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

and commenced giving it to him. It surely worked wonders, for, in a short time, he was completely cured."

Sold by all Druggists.

Price $1; Six bottles, $5.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

The Eloquence of Figures,

And they are eloquent oftentimes—cannot be better stated than by a glance at the annual exhibit, the fortieth in series, made by the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company for the year 1886. This shows a condition not only of soundness but of general prosperity highly gratifying to those who have long looked to this company as being a model in the efficiency of its administration. Col. Greene's fierce onslaught last year on the Tontine and semi-Tontine methods of insurance has served an excellent purpose in searching out the dangerous spots in our life insurance system. The public are under obligation for a controversy which so thoroughly stirred up life insurance men in the country. It appears to have benefited the company which Col. Greene manages, as the annual exhibit shows a clear gain of $1,000,000 in the assets and about $500,000 in the surplus. The assets represent $54,383,649, and the receipts from the premiums were $4,542,264. This, in addition to the interest and rent account, which amounts to $2,949,237, reaches the aggregate of $7,651,215. The surplus on the 4 per cent. basis, which is the declared standard of the company, reaches $4,557,987. By the New York standard this would be increased more than $3,000,000. The total amount of policies in force reaches the great sum of $151,301,589.

Winter Wheat.

Chicago, Feb. 24.—The following crop summary will appear in the *Farmers' Review* this week, of numerous returns made by its correspondents: The returns from the winter wheat fields are almost uniformly good. They present an outlook very nearly as favorable as those sent early in 1885, when the prospect was exceptionally good for a large yield.

Reports from Ohio are uniformly favorable. In Southern Illinois two counties report a poor outlook, but remaining counties make very good showing. From central Illinois the returns are uniformly good. Returns from Kentucky and Missouri are generally of a glowing character, and in the former state the outlook is considered brighter for a good crop than before in many years. Michigan reports do not indicate any larger yield than last year, but the reports are generally favorable.

—I cheerfully recommend Red Clover Tonic to those suffering from troubles of the stomach and liver. I am now on my second bottle, and it makes me feel *like a new man.* C. M. Connor, Nashua, Iowa.

A War of Races in Texas.

San Antonio, Feb. 25.—From a reliable gentleman who reached this city last night from Luling, Texas, on the "Sunset route," it is learned that there is great excitement and much indignation prevailing there among the colored population. The cause for it, as far as can be ascertained, is about this: Some weeks ago a white farmer named Taylor, living a few miles out of town, attended a colored ball at Luling. The blacks did not like it, and one of their number, Rowan, assaulted Taylor and beat him in a very cruel manner. In consequence of this a number of Taylor's friends entered the town on Saturday evening, masked and otherwise disguised, and went to Rowan's house, took him away, hit him on the head with a six-shooter to keep him from kicking, stripped his clothing from his body, and with ropes, cowhides and saddle straps, administered to him a frightful threshing on his back. Not content with this, the maskers secured half a dozen or more street walkers (colored) and served them in a similar manner in every respect.

Bilious Affections, Liver Complaints, Costiveness, &c., are speedily removed by Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills. They will be found mild and certain in their action, and may be taken at any time without risk from exposure.

The Parnell Fund.

New York, March 2.—The last public meeting of the Hoffman House Parnell Fund association was held last night. The executive committee will henceforth have charge of the closing up of the fund, which now has a grand total of $67,426.58. The expenses have been $1,142.58, or less tean 2½ per cent. Warm words of thanks to all, and of encouragement to Parnell were spoken.

Information Wanted.

☞ Requests of this sort will be inserted in this Department at the rate of 50 cents for three lines one insertion. It is impossible to insert them free.

Wanted, information of my brother, Wilhelm Munch, a tailor by trade, from whom I have not heard since 1865. Geo. Munch, Louisville, Ill.

FITS: All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila, Pa.

21 Hidden Name Cards with Imported Scrap and Motto on each, 10c. Munson Bros., Mt. Carmel, Conn.

FARRAGO—50 point, 55 card game, 50c. 1st U. S. Edition. TEENRE, VIERA & CO., Brockton, Mass

55 CARDS, 25 Chromo, 30 Trans. and sample cards 10c. CENTER CARD CO., Jewett, O.

G. S. GATES' Celebrated Stencil Plate, 50c. Key Check, 25c. Agts wanted. Albany, N.Y.

BEES And Apiarian Supplies. 50 page circular free on application. J. B. Mason & Sons, McFalls, Me.

GAME Of Cities, new, fascinating, instructive. Delights old & young. Try it, 50c. postpaid. Clair M'f'g Co., 17 & 19 River St., Chicago.

Pencil Sharpeners, one piece of steel. Can wear on pencil; neat, simple, convenient. Send 50 cents for sample dozen, 10c retail. Agents wanted. Geo. A. Ogle, Baltimore, Md.

ALL PERSONS suffering from youthful errors, loss of vigor, or premature old age, I have a positive cure. Circulars free. Address C. R. Arnold, Lock Box, 837, DesMoines, Iowa.

OH! FOR EAST TENNESSEE.

If you want a farm of any kind in the fruit growing section of East Tennessee, write for descriptive circular.

PAINE & MONTGOMERY, Real Estate Agts., Dayton, Tenn.

ONLY 20 cts. for one dozen first-class photographs of yourself, size of postage stamp. Send your photo or tin type to copy from, which will be returned with order.

ED. LANDGRAFF, Photo Artist, Merritt's Landing, Wis.

INTER-STATE TEACHERS' AGENCY, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,

Has calls for good teachers for every line of Educational work. Main office in San Francisco, with numerous branch offices East. Send for circulars.

L.S.L.

Capital Prize, $150,000.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Quarterly Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early

Commissioners.

We, the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in the Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

J. H. OGLESBY, Pres. Louisiana Nat'l Bank.
SAMUEL H. KENNEDY, Pres. State Nat'l Bk.
A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! Over Half a Million Distributed

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY CO.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings will take place monthly. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following Distribution:

190th Grand Monthly AND THE Extraordinary Quarterly Drawing In the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday March, 16, 1886.

Under the personal supervision and management of GEN. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana, and GEN. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $150,000.

☞ Notice.—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves, $5. Fifths, $2. Tenths, $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF	$150,000....	$150,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF	50,000....	50,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF	20,000....	20,000
2 LARGE PRIZES OF	10,000....	20,000
4 LARGE PRIZES OF	5,000....	20,000
20 PRIZES OF	1,000....	20,000
50 "	500....	25,000
100 "	300....	30,000
200 "	200....	40,000
600 "	100....	60,000
1,000 "	50....	50,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

100 Approximation Prizes of	$200....	$20,000
100 " "	100....	10,000
100 " "	75....	7,500
2,279 Prizes, amounting to		$522,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (all sums of $5 and upwards at our expense) addressed

M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.
or M. A. DAUPHIN, Washington, D. C.

Make P. O. Money Orders Payable and address Registered Letters to
NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

IT HAS NO EQUAL!

Dr. Temple's Asthma Specific. No case so bad it will not relieve or cure. Six bottles on receipt of $5, or the prescription that any druggists can fill. Address TEMPLE MEDICINE CO., Hamilton, O.

SALVATOR-- Men only. Stops all unnatural emissions at once. No drugs. Send stamp for sealed particulars. Address SALVATOR M'F'G CO., Lock Box 206. Cleveland, Ohio.

HAVE YOU A Stomach that is a source of continual torment? You may obtain permanent relief by using Anti-Dyspeptine, prepared from the private formula of an eminent English specialist. Cure guaranteed. Circular free. One Dollar per package. Private Formula Co., Lebanon, Ohio. Lock Box 760.

THE MONTAGUE CURL CLASP.

GREATEST NOVELTY OF THE AGE!

Harmless, Tidy, Effectual, Cheap.

The most simple and perfect article ever invented for the toilet. By the use of The Montague Curl Clasp a perfect and lasting ringlet is quickly and easily obtained, without the danger resulting from the use of lead, or the inconvenience of curl papers. USE THEM YOURSELF and show them to your friends.

SAMPLE DOZEN mailed for 15 cents, 2 Dozen for 25 cents, ½ Dozen for 50 cents. ☞ AGENTS WANTED. ☜

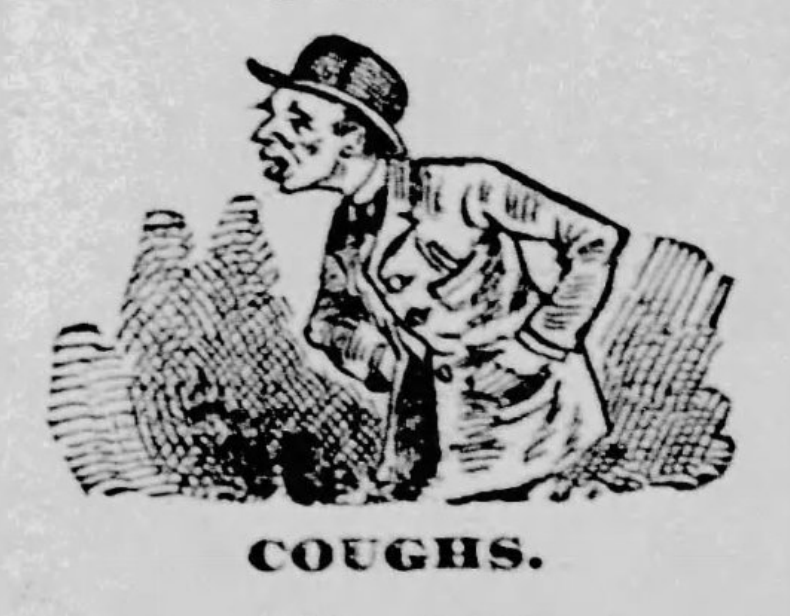
F. TRIFET, 408 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

FROM THE CRADLE to the GRAVE

A COLD NEGLECTED ENDING IN CROUP and CONSUMPTION.

COLDS.

CROUP.



COUGHS.

CONSUMPTION.

NOW, TAKE IN TIME TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY Of SWEET GUM and MULLEIN.

The sweet gum, as gathered from a tree of the same name, growing along the small streams of the Southern States, contains a stimulating expectorant principle that loosens the phlegm producing the early morning cough, and stimulates the child to throw off the false membrane in croup and whooping-cough. When combined with the healing mucilaginous principle in the mullein plant of the old fields, presents in TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY OF SWEET GUM AND MULLEIN the finest known remedy for Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough and Consumption; and so palatable, any child is pleased to take it. Ask your druggist for it. 25c. and $1.00 sizes. If he does not keep it, we will pay, for one time only, express charges on large size bottles to any part of the U. S., on receipt of $1.00.

WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta.

ST. ANDREWS BY THE SEA.

THE LOVELIEST LOCATION IN THE FLOWER STATE, AND THE COMING METROPOLIS OF WEST FLORIDA.

Only Point of Phenomenal Growth in the State.

Over 7000 New Purchasers Since Sept. 12, 1885.

PRICES OF BUILDING LOTS AND ORCHARD TRACTS.

Lot 25x102 feet	$5 00	Orchard Tract, 2½		acres	$50 00
Lot 50x102 feet	8 00	"	" 5	"	95 00
Block of 32 lots, 25x102 ft. each	100 00	"	" 10	"	180 00
Lot 33x165 feet	6 00	"	" 15	"	265 00
Lot 66x165 feet	11 00	"	" 20	"	350 00
Double lot, 132x165 feet	21 00	"	" 40	"	650 00
Block of 36 lots, 33x165 ft. each	175.00				

Where purchase amounts to less than $10 a fee of $1.40 must be remitted for drawing and acknowledging of deed.

For 30 Days Only A 25x102 ft. Building Lot to first 100 purchasers in each county and a Round-Trip Ticket to St. Andrews Bay and return FREE.

For 30 days from the date of this paper, the following Free Building Lot Warrant will be accepted in full payment for a 25x102 foot Building Lot at St. Andrews Bay, when accompanied by $1.40, to pay cost of drawing deed and notary fee for acknowledging same—$1 for deed and 40c. for acknowledgment.

Cut out this Free Building Lot Warrant and return it to the St. Andrews Bay Railroad and Land Co., 227 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. It is worth $5.

This Free Building Lot Warrant *Will be accepted as Cash to the amount of* FIVE DOLLARS, *in payment for a 25 x 102 foot Building Lot at St. Andrews Bay, Fla., if presented either by mail or in person at the principal office of the Company, 227 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, within 30 days from the date of this paper, accompanied by a fee of $1.40 for drawing deed and notary fee for acknowledgment of same.*

[Signed] The St. Andrews Bay Railroad and Land Co.

By order of Board of Directors.

Round Trip Ticket to St. Andrews Bay and Return Free!

As soon as 100 building lots have been deeded to residents of any county a list will be sent to each holder of a deed in that county, with the request that the lot owners shall select one of their number to represent them, to whom this Company will furnish a *Round Trip Ticket Free,* from any point within the following limits to St. Andrews Bay, Fla., *and return:*—From Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Pittsburg, or from any point South of Chicago, West of Buffalo, and East of Kansas City. Those living beyond will be obliged to pay their way to any of the above points, from which the round-trip transportation will be furnished by this Company free of charge. This offer will enable different communities to form

LOCAL ST. ANDREWS BAY COLONIES,

And, by sending one of their number to St. Andrews Bay for inspection and selection of additional lots and orchard tracts, the highest benefits can be secured at the smallest possible expense. While this offer enables you to secure a building lot for the mere cost of drawing a legal warranty deed, it is made for the purpose of securing your personal interest in the St. Andrews Bay enterprise, and the enhanced value of remaining property will amply compensate this Company for its present outlay. *Lots are selling at the Bay for from $25 to $300 each, and unimproved Orchard Tracts at from $50 to $100 per acre.* No such boom was ever before known in the whole State. It has aroused the anxiety and hostility of every property owner and newspaper in East Florida; the natural advantages of our location will certainly secure in the near future the distinguished position of the leading commercial point of the Gulf Coast of Florida. We have a Bay 65 miles long, with ample depth of water to float the fleets of a world, varying from two to seven miles in width, with deep channels to the outer Gulf waters. More than *7000* different purchasers have become interested in the development of the city and surrounding country since Sept. 12, 1885, and before April 1, 1886, the number will certainly be increased to 20,000. Speculation is rampant at the Bay—lots that were purchased from this Company for from $5 to $8 at the beginning have been resold for from $100 to $300. The Bay is full of oysters and fish of all kinds, and its surroundings are the loveliest combination of golden fruits, bright foliage and fragrant flowers to be found anywhere. *Absolutely free from malaria,* and with the most perfect climate, *summer* as well as winter, to be found in any part of the world—a perfect climate 12 months of every year—the poor man's paradise and the rich man's Arcadian luxury.

Thirty days from date the regular prices will be advanced 100 per cent. for Building Lots and 25 per cent. for Orchard Tracts. This Company owns and controls over *300,000 acres,* out of which purchasers are permitted to make their own selections, and the representative of any local colony will be furnished with every facility to act for those who send him to the Bay in their behalf, this Company boarding him at its own hotel during his stay (not to exceed two weeks) *free of charge.*

ONLY ONE FREE LOT WILL BE GIVEN

To any one person under this special offer; but when it is so desired this Company will deed the Free Lot and the adjoining lot, making 50x102 feet, on receipt of $6.40, (both lots to be included in the one deed—$5 for the adjoining lot and $1.40 for drawing and acknowledging deed).

Cut out and send in the above Free Lot Warrant at once, before the number allotted to your county is exceeded. Positively no more thad 100 Fine Building Lots will be deeded to residents of any one county—money received after that number is reached will be returned. We refer to any bank or business house in Cincinnati.

Write your name plainly *and in full,* so that deed can be made out properly, and address

The St. Andrews Bay Railroad and Land Co.,
227 Main Street, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Mt. Vernon, Ohio, Feb. 24, 1886.

After three months' sojourn at St. Andrew's Bay, I am prepared to give a thoroughly unbiased opinion regarding that point. I have purchased land sold by your Company, which can not be bought from me to-day for five times the amount I originally paid. In addition, I have, in connection with Mr. James Gargett, of Alma, Mich., purchased thirty acres of land at the Bay from others, for which we paid $50 per acre, and have been offered since our purchase $300 per acre for portions of it. There is certainly a bright future for St. Andrew's Bay. I have traveled all over the State of Florida, and after thorough investigation, I unhesitatingly state that there is no other point in the State that will at all compare with St. Andrew's Bay for general attractiveness, perfect climate, perfect healthfulness, and future commercial prospects. I will return to the Bay as soon as my business here is settled.

P. C. LANE, Mt. Vernon, Knox Co., O.

[*From Bay City (Mich.) Daily Press.*]

The following is a portion of a private letter written by Mrs. James M. Bullard, who recently removed to Florida, to a lady friend in this city, which we publish by request:—

St. Andrew's Bay, Fla., Feb. 2, 1886.

I improve the first opportunity to let you know about this place. The Bay and climate are everything the Company claim. The people here have their gardens made now. I made the acquaintance of a Mr. Slade and family on the route; he is a preacher from Kansas. I am stopping with them. Mr. Slade has just returned from looking at the lots; he says they are nice.

How I wish you were here to breathe the balmy air and hear the birds sing! It is just grand! When you arrive at Pensacola on your way here, you will find a colored man at the depot to care for the St. Andrew's Bay people. You will meet people at Pensacola who will say everything they can against this place—they have men paid for that purpose; they want all to stay in Pensacola and build up that city. No one can praise this climate beyond its merits. The place is new, but everything is booming as fast as it can. * * * I want you all to come. I shall never leave this place. The people won't have any saloons here—thank God for that! No place for roller rinks, either. This is a grand and glorious place. The houses are scattered all through the groves like suburban residences. Oranges and figs are now growing here. New stores are going up, and there is quite a variety of green garden stuff now in the market. Many have come here and left and gone to Tampa and then returned again, saying this was the better place, if it was newer.

Pottsville, Pa., Jan. 21, 1886.

Manager St. Andrew's Bay Railroad and Land Co., Cincinnati, Ohio:

Dear Sir—On January 17, 1886, while visiting St. Andrew's Bay with other gentlemen from my section in Pennsylvania, I called at the orange grove at the Bay known as the Davis Grove, and learned that the grove had the present year produced a good crop of fruit, and from samples which we enjoyed, found it to be of the best quality.

The effects of the late unprecedented cold snap were supposed to have destroyed the orange trees in this latitude (and even 300 miles south of it.) I find that *only the leaves* and possibly the smaller twigs have been affected by the frost, while the trees sustained no permanent injury. The exemption of this locality from the effects of severe frosts, which did great damage in the interior of the State, is undoubtedly attributable to its favorable location with reference to its proximity to the gulf stream, and being so nearly surrounded by salt water. After investigation, I am well pleased with my purchase. Should you desire further information, I may be able to give it.

Respectfully, C. F. HINEY, Address, Pottsville, Pa.

The following statement is made by two gentlemen who arrived at St. Andrew's Bay right in the midst of the "cold snap," and on their return home stopped at our Cincinnati office and reported. W. B. Worrell is a merchant of Highland, Highland Co., O., and Geo. Ballard is from Syracuse, N. Y. Both will shortly remove their families to St. Andrew's Bay.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 25, 1886.

We, the undersigned, have just returned from St. Andrew's Bay, having left there Thursday, January 21, 1886. While there we inspected the orange groves and other parts of the lands owned by the St. Andrew's Bay Railroad and Land Co. The late very cold snap, which by all reports did great damage to orange groves in other parts of Florida, did no particular damage to the orange trees around St. Andrew's Bay. After personal inspection we have each purchased land from the St. Andrew's Bay Railroad and Land Co., and one of us (W. B. Worrell) purchased a lot from a Mr. Scott (who had purchased the same from the Company,) paying him five times the amount originally paid by Scott for the lot to the Company. Many sales at large advances have been made at the Bay. The climate was simply delightful, and we firmly believe that St. Andrew's Bay is the most desirable location in Florida. We have been treated with perfect fairness by the Company, and cordially recommend it to the public.

W. B. WORRELL, Highland, O.
GEO. BALLARD, Syracuse, N. Y.

ONE MILE SIGNAL WHISTLE

The loudest and most piercingly shrill whistle of its size made. Can be heard up to one mile. The exact size of a 50 calibre U. S. Government Rifle Cartridge. Made of burnished brass with nickel bullet. Invaluable as a signal for teamsters, farmers, sportsmen and all who wish to attract attention at a long distance. Call your men to dinner with it! So attractive a little novelty that every one who sees it wants it. You should have it. To introduce our full, expensive, and interesting catalogue of guns, knives, novelties, and useful articles, we will send this whistle and catalogue by mail, post-paid, for only 25 cents in stamps. Address RENNIE & ALLSON MFG. CO., 725 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Penna.

Jewel Fabric Tufting Machine.

The finest Turkish Rugs, Ottomans, Curtains, Lambrequins, Hoods, Mittens, etc., can be easily and cheaply made by any one with this Machine, using Fancy Yarn, Silk or Rags, as desired. The "pile" can be raised to any desired height, and the length of stitches changed at will.

Especially designed for Ladies who wish to decorate their homes with the work of their own hands. PRICE only $2.00. Choice patterns kept on sale.

Our Machine is perfect in construction, beautiful in appearance, and as finely finished as the best Sewing Machine. It is simple, easily and rapidly operated, and will last a lifetime. Full instructions with every Machine. Those who wish to compete for our Grand Prize will please send stamp for particulars. Agents Wanted in every Town.

THE JEWEL MANUFACTURING CO., TOLEDO, O.

WANTED-- By the Worcester, Mass. Employment and Novelty Co., boys and girls who would like to earn a few dollars in spare time, to sell an article used by every family in the land. Send 10 cents for samples to sell by.

ASK druggist for "Syracuse Suspensory Bandage." Patent self-adjustment. Perfect support. Send for circular. Wells Mfg Co., Box 450, Syracuse, N.Y.

MARVELOUS MUSKMELON; THE BANANA CITRON

Certainly the largest and finest variety in the world. Flesh crisp, sugary, and remarkably solid and luscious, far surpassing all others. The most profitable variety grown; shape from its novel attracting wide-spread attention, and bringing high prices in market. Sold last year for $1.00 each, when other varieties brought less than 25 cents a basket. The outer color is a rich, creamy yellow, rind remarkably thin, and the flesh is very thick, and of a bright salmon color. Grows from 22 to 82 inches in length, and weighs from 10 to 14 pounds. GENUINE SURE HEAD CABBAGE, the best market variety. Always sure to head. One raised from this seed last year weighed 64½ pounds. MAMMOTH IRON-CLAD WATER-MELON, 108 pounds last season. Grows uniformly to a larger size than any known variety. Will keep perfectly for one month after picked. Flesh luscious and remarkably solid. Thin and very strong rind. ECLIPSE BEET, a splendid new variety. Early as the Egyptian, and superior in quality to the finest globe varieties. MAULE'S PERFECTION MUSK MELON, grand flavor; flesh so thick that there is scarcely room for the seeds; the greatest novelty. WONDERFUL improved DUTCH RUNNER BEAN, the richest, sweetest and by far the most productive pole bean in the world. Very early, bearing enormous, fat beans, almost as heavy as Limas. When green the pods are tender and sweet, and can be eaten like a string variety. IMPROVED HANSON LETTUCE, best in the world. Beautiful green, with inner leaves white. Large head weighs three pounds. Rich, nutty flavor. The CURIOUS TENNESSEE SWEET POTATO PUMPKIN, of delicious taste, pear shaped, fine grained and hardy. When cooked resembles sweet potatoes. Flesh a thick, creamy white, and remarkably fine grained. EARLIEST ADVANCE TOMATO, 8 to 15 days earlier than any known variety. Beautiful in form and wonderful in productiveness. Splendid shipper and exempt from rot. Ripens all over at once, and never cracks. Wonderfully smooth, extra early. MILAN TURNIP, ten days earlier than any known variety. Beautiful bright purple top. Choicest quality, pure white flesh, hard, solid, and fine grained. IMPROVED GOLDEN CROOK-NECKED SQUASH, finest Summer squash ever planted; our seed is wonderfully popular. MONSTROUS ITALIAN ONION.—Attracted by the beautiful onions of enormous size and delicious flavor, which were sold by Italians on the streets of our city, we have imported and carefully tested a strain of the seed. We last year grew onions weighing 3 to 4½ pounds, with snowy-white, tender flesh of a delicate, mild, and rich flavor. Can be eaten raw like apples, and are as far ahead of our ordinary onions as the modern tomato is of the "Love Apple" of our fathers.

OUR REMARKABLE OFFER To improve the gardens and make interesting the toil of every one having even a small plot of ground, we propose to place the above 12 packets of seeds in a collection, and offer it in a manner and at a price which should induce every one to send for it. THE OFFER:—For $1.00 we will send these 12 packets of new seeds and our monthly paper, The Farm and Garden, the best garden, floral, and farm paper in America, for 1 year, free by mail. Every subscriber to our paper in time will get us more, and thus though twice the value is here given in seeds alone, we eventually make a profit. REMITTANCES—You may send $1 in stamps or money registered, Bank Draft or Express Order, Money Order, Postal Note, at our risk. Order NOW, and receive seeds and paper by return mail. Address CHILD BROS. & CO., Publishers, 715 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Penna.

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1. The Widow Bedott Papers. This is the book over which your grandmothers laughed till they cried, and it is just as funny to-day as it ever was.
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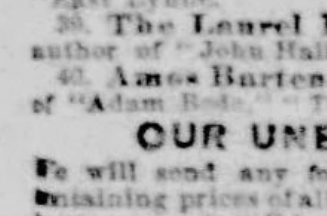

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A remedy lately discovered by a German physician by which hundreds of cases have been cured. We will send free to any sufferer a book containing full particulars, treatise and directions for Home Cure. DR. WM. F. G. NOETLING & CO., P. O. Box 450, East Hampton, Conn.

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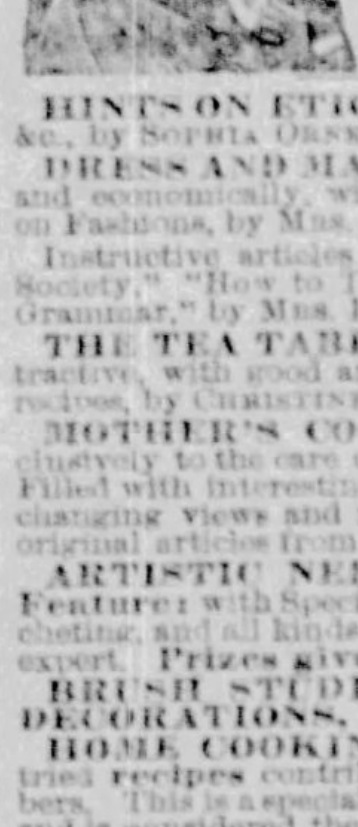

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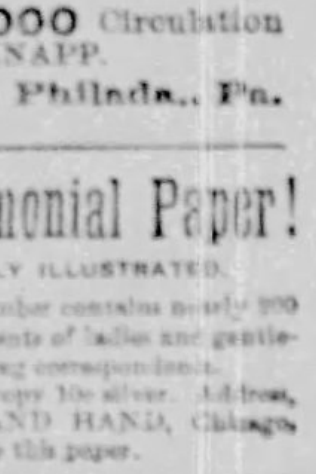

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FLORAL DEPARTMENT—By Eben E. Rexford.

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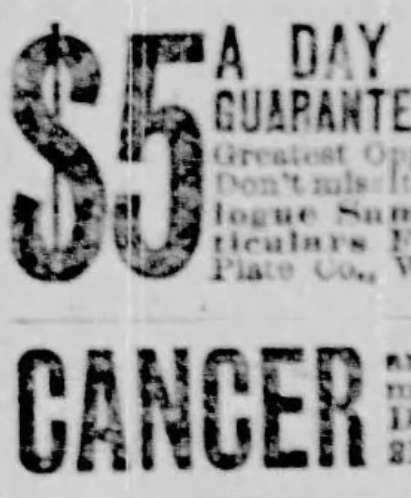

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CANCER and Tumors cured. New method. No knife. Book free. Drs. McLeish & Weber, 215 W. 4th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

CATARRH SAMPLE TREATMENT FREE!

So great is our faith that we can cure you, dear sufferer, that we will mail enough to convince you, FREE. Send 10c stamps to cover expense & postage. B. S. LAUDERBACH & CO., Newark, N. J.

10 Cts. With name on 15c. Agents sell 1 to 2 gross a day. $4 to $20 profit. Outfits for stamping names on key rings, metal, checks &c. Office novelties. Descriptive circulars free. G. W. JOPSON, Box 65, MERIDEN, Ct.

WE WANT SALESMEN EVERYWHERE, Local & Traveling.

☞ Will pay good salary and all expenses. Write for terms, stating Experience and salary wanted. SLOAN & CO., Manufacturers, 294 George St., Cincinnati, O.

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The Household.

MISS EMILY S. BOUTON, EDITOR.

CORRESPONDENTS writing for this department will please observe the following rules:
1. Write "Household Department" on the envelope.
2. Give real name and Postoffice address—not for publication, unless you wish—but for reference in case it is necessary to address you by mail.
3. Write only on ONE side of the paper. Write PLAINLY. Do NOT interline. Write BRIEFLY.

HOME TALKS.

TO BE SUCCESSFUL.

I am going to take up an old subject, one which has been talked about again and again, and ring the changes upon it once more. Some of my readers may be inclined to remark as did the little boy in the Sunday school to the Deacon who was invited to address the scholars. The gentleman was not much of a talker and in plunging around for something to say, could think of nothing but the adventures of Jonah and the whale. He finished the narration by saying "Now dear children, is not that a nice story?"

"Yes sir," answered one of the smallest of the youngsters, in whom the bump of reverence had not been largely developed, "it's a nice story, but it's a chestnut."

What I am going to urge upon you now has been repeated in various ways enough to be called, in slang parlance, "a chestnut," but the subject is so important to those women who are preparing to enter into the ranks of bread-winners or are already numbered among them and trying to climb the ladder of fortune, that I shall urge it again.

In my series of papers entitled "Work for Women," one of the prerequisites of success that I invariably presented was the absolute necessity of a thorough preparation for whatever kind of work was to be undertaken. It is not enough to be smart, energetic and industrious, though these qualities form a most desirable part of the qualifications of either the head or hand laborers. Smartness will not, however, take the place of skill, and it is pre eminently skilled work that wins the battle in these days. You may even possess genius, but unless you put that genius in training, harness it, as it were, you will come out behind the plodder who has learned his lessons from the experience of others, and carefully applies them.

The tendency is to get a smattering of knowledge in some one direction, a little deftness of hand perhaps, and then to imagine the preparation for earning good wages complete. You cannot be successful in this way. There is too much hot competition in the world in every department of labor, whether in art, the professions, or in trade, to render it possible. You must strive to pass mediocrity and become superior workingwomen, whether you are cooks, laundresses, dressmakers, poets or painters, otherwise you will soon find yourselves crowded to the wall, and unless some happy accident comes to your rescue, you will be likely to know what real want is.

My attention was particularly attracted to this matter just now, by the following taken from an Eastern paper, the writer living in New York city:

> Some weeks ago I advertised in the papers for a male typewriter over 21 years of age, able to take dictation at the rate of at least 60 words a minute. I received 200 answers and all but one of them were from women. The exception came from a gentleman who had recently invented a type distributing machine and who was buoyed up and imbued with the idea apparently that it would meet all of my requirements. I had had experience with feminine typewriters before, and as I was particularly anxious to have a man whose services I could command at all hours, I disregarded the 200 answers and advertised again for a man.
>
> I received 200 duplicates of the first batch of answers, which would indicate that there is a corps of at least 200 type-writers who regularly answer every advertisement for help. I have had an experience which I shall never forget. Out of the twenty applicants I selected every one claimed that she could write seventy words a minute from dictation, and not a solitary one was equal to thirty words in that time. Finally I went to an agency where a great many type writers are employed, and there the principal told me that there were really less than half a dozen girls in New York who were experts at taking dictation direct on the type-writer.

Now that seems like a harsh exaggeration, but it is undoubtedly true. Those women learned the rudiments of short-hand and type-writing and then imagined themselves ready to do work which would command good wages. Very likely the pressure of poverty was strong upon most of them, but even that does not do away with the fact, that they had not given the time and effort necessary to enable them to do skilled labor which was the kind demanded.

I often receive such letters as the following, which reached me this morning:

> Miss Emily S. Bouton:
>
> I wish to earn something by writing storys or if not capable of that try something different, could you tell me where it would be best to send my manuscrept & give me full particulars any advice would be very exceptable.

You will see that this letter is not punctuated, that the words are misspelled, and that the whole thing bears evidence of the writer's lack of culture and training. And yet this girl, or woman, imagines that she can step into the arena of literature with productions that will have a market value, that she can "earn money" with her pen when she cannot even write a little note, like the foregoing, correctly.

She may possess a talent that patient study and effort will develop into a power to produce something that will find interested readers and therefore command a price. At present, however, judging from this, she might as well attempt to dip the ocean dry with a pint dipper as to write anything for which she will receive pay.

There is not one woman in this country or any other who has attained a commanding position in any business, trade, art or profession who has not done it by years of hard, grinding effort. Some peculiarly lucky combination of circumstances may project an exceptional one into a brief sunshining of popularity, but if this is not supported by severe training and continued effort, she soon sinks back into the shadows and is forgotten. The same rule holds good where only self-support is aimed at—some lucky turn may bring good pay for poor work for a time, but it will not last.

Women do not give weight enough to this necessity of preparation for a life work, or even for one extending over a few years. They are like a man who would go into an arena with trained wrestlers, expecting to win a prize through sheer exertion of strength. He may be a giant in size, a Hercules in physical force, but he will go down to defeat as easily as chaff is tossed in the whirlwind, before the lithe, sinewy, iron muscled small man who has given time and attention to putting himself in good condition.

I have very little faith in what is called genius, but the most absolute in the potency of work and will. I have as much confidence in their ultimate accomplishment of what is undertaken, as the little boy had in the effect of a belief in God. He was a very small child and evidently of an exceedingly religious turn of mind. His first consecutive expression of opinion in the shape of a printed composition read like this:

"THE TWO COLTS.

"Once there were two colts. One of them belonged to a man who had a God; the other one belonged to a man who didn't have any God. One of them looked over the fence and didn't have anything to eat. His man didn't have any God. The other colt ate lots and lots of grass in his pasture, and he grew and grew till he got a tail and buggy to him. His man had a God."

I believe that two-thirds of the failures to get remunerative employment lies in this superficial training, or lack of all training. The perfecting of mechanical appliances of every kind has raised the standard of work in all directions, and it is felt in everything. People desire a higher finish; they demand a greater speed. Apprentice productions no longer find a market, and apprentice labor gets no pay.

Because this is true, and because of the other truth that, for skilled labor there is always a market—except when conditions are abnormal—and also that persistent effort will bring that skill, it is easy for women who would make an independence for themselves, to see how their desire may be accomplished. Nor need any one who has good common sense and a moderate degree of health be discouraged. Each and every one of you can do something well. Give the very best that is in you to what you undertake; do with energy and enthusiasm whatever comes today to your hand to do, even though you are reaching out for something better; remember that you cannot hold your own in the beginning of any new work without thorough preparation, nor continue to do so without steady efforts at improvement—then and then only will you win real success in any walk of life.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

Fancy Work and House Decoration.

Canvas Tidy.—Take a yard in length of Congress canvas or of linen scrym—which is cheaper—and have it a little over half a yard in width. Sew strips of different colored satin ribbons an inch and a half wide down the whole length, after hemming the sides and ends. Feather-stitch the edges down with contrasting colors of embroidery silk. Finish the ends with wide lace. Then drape it upon the center with bows of the different colored ribbons. The effect is very pretty.

Another pretty one is made of the striped scrym or canvas. Pull threads in the plain spaces between the open-work stripes sufficiently wide to run narrow ribbons through. Leave two or three threads between each two of the spaces. Run different colored ribbons through the drawn places in this way. Finish ends with lace as in the other, and fasten on the chair in the same manner.

China Silk Scarf Tidy.—This is made of a yard and a half of China silk of a pale pink or lemon color. A greenish blue is very pretty. Hem the ends. Then define a border of the width you desire by several straight rows of outline stitch or of different colors of tinsel. Have a conventionalized pattern stamped between the lines and the hem, and outline it with tinsel and embroidery silk, putting them in according to your own taste. This makes a very handsome scarf.—ED.

Some beautiful tidies and table scarfs are described in "Fancy Work and House Decoration," which can be had by sending 25 cents to Miss Emily S Bouton, Toledo, O.

Feather Edge Collar.—A reader asks for directions to make a wide collar of feather-edge braid. I will send them for one that is very easily made. I have never tried to write out directions, and if they are not plain and you will send a stamp and address, I will send you a sample. I think No. 3 braid and No. 36 cotton thread is nice for the following collar:

First, catch the thread in the first loop of braid, then chain five stitches and catch in the third loop, five more chain and in the third loop till you have repeated it sixteen times. Then put the hook in the next loop and catch the thread and draw it through the loop and through the stitch on the hook; repeat this sixteen times, then chain three stitches and catch into the chain of five on the other side, then chain three, and catch in the third loop of braid on the other side, then three chain and into the five and three and back till you have sixteen on both sides. That is one scallop. Now you are at the top. Put the thread over the hook and catch in the first loop on the other side of braid and knit it off by drawing the thread through two stitches at a time till you have one stitch on hook. Then thread over and catch in the next loop and knit off same as before till you have done it four times, then a chain of three, thread over and catch in third loop, and knit off the same as the last four, then a chain of three, thread over and catch in third loop. Repeat nine times. The last time don't make the chain of three, but double the braid and get even, then put thread over hook and catch in the braid on the other side, and four times same as you did coming down. Then two chain, and catch in to the three chain on the other side, then two chain back and thread over and catch in third loop four times. Repeat till you are at the top again, then make like the first scallop. This other work is between the scallops; it is very pretty. I hope it is plain.—MRS. FRANCES CURRY, Box 1992, Bradford, Pa.

We are sorry not to be able to insert the request of our correspondent, but as it is in the nature of an exchange we cannot.—ED.

Knitting and Crocheting.

Knitting Abbreviations—k, knit; p, purl or seam; p 2 tog, purl two together; n, narrow; s and b, slip and bind; t t o, throw thread over; b, bind; o, over; sl, slip; m, make.

Crocheting Abbreviations—l, loop; s c, single crochet; d c, double crochet; ch st, chain stitch; cl ch st, close chain stitch; d c st, double chain stitch; p, picot; r c, ribbed crochet; c t st, crossed treble stitch; sh st, shell stitch; o s st, open shell stitch; t, treble; sh c, short crochet.

Pretty Diamond Lace.—Cast on 20 stitches. 1st row—knit back plain; 2d row—plain till the last 6, put thread over twice—n—k 1—t o 2—k 3; 3d row—k 10—t o 2—n—k 1—o 2—k rest plain; 4th row—same as 2d; 5th row—k 12—t o 2—n—k 1—o 2—n—k rest plain; 6th row—same as 2d; 7th row—k 14—o 2—n—k 1—o 2—n—k rest plain; 8th row—same as 2d; 9th row—k 16—t o 2—n—k 1—o 2—n—k rest plain; 10th row—knit across plain; there should be 24 stitches; 11th row—sl 1—n—k 1—o 2—n—k 1—o 2—n—rest plain; 12th row—k 5—o 2—n—k 1—o 2—n—rest plain; 13th row—same as 11th; 14th row—k 6—t o 2—n—k 1—t o 2—n—rest plain; 15th row—same as 11th; 16th row—k 7—t o 2—n—k 1—o 2—n—rest plain; 17th row—same as 11th; 18th row—k 8—o 2—n—k 1—o 2—n—rest plain; 19th row—knit back plain.—A. B. C.

A great many letters have been received complaining of difficulty in getting Pineapple lace right. The directions as written out by another correspondent who has always been correct in her patterns, will be given next week. Until then our friends must be patient.—ED.

Correspondence.

INTERESTING ABOUT SILK CULTURE.—In the BLADE several ladies have reported their success in silk culture—how many pounds of cocoons they raised, and how many ounces of eggs, and were elated telling how much they are worth. It would be gratifying if these ladies would report how much clean cash they received. "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush." "How to make money with silk worms" is the title of many pretty circulars that find their way to our desk—pearl, straw-color and rose. Oh, my! I can almost smell the odor of June roses.

If any one wants work, or amusement, plenty of it can be had rearing worms. To an ardent lover of nature there is a great deal more in a worm than the silk she spins. But in a dollar and cent view of the case it is an utter failure. At the present price of cocoons no fair equivalent need be expected for time and labor expended. The reason why silk culture is an apparent failure is not that the worms cannot be reared successfully, for they have been time and again in this country, and spun beautiful cocoons, but that the product comes in competition with the low-priced labor of the old world.

In a recent conversation with a lady who spent 23 years in Turkey, and many years at Broussa, the headquarters of the silk industry in that country, and whose product has a world-wide reputation, we gleaned the following facts with reference to the operations at the filatures:

Girls come in from the adjacent villages, and are furnished space on a floor in which to enroll their bed. This is all the house-room they are supposed to need, as they work from sun-rise to sun-down. At eight in the morning, they eat a piece of coarse hard bread and an onion or cucumber; have a change at two—a piece of bread. If they are able to procure a handful of that coal, to burn in a brasier, they have a hot meal, which is often soup which is made of hulled wheat, that has been cooked in buttermilk and dried, at their home in the village, and brought with them. They visit their homes, on big saint's days, and bring back bread, etc., enough to last until another. They work in the filatures six days in the week clothed in rags, and the only opportunity they have for washing them is on Sunday.

The best operatives earn four or five piasters a day; this currency is depreciated sometimes, so that 2½ piasters are only worth one cent in gold, yet they receive the same. Old women pick over cocoons, and little girls earn ten or twenty poras a day—40 poras are worth one piaster.

In all silk-growing countries the same state of affairs exist. Women are so degraded that they are glad to work at wages barely able to keep soul and body together.

From statement and price list of the Woman's Silk Culture association of the United States located at Philadelphia, we learn that cocoons are worth and paid for according to the weight of raw silk produced. Much dissatisfaction is felt by those forwarding cocoons, as after waiting many weary months, the returns in many instances are far below the cost of expressage. The association claim, and no doubt justly, that the product is poor in quality and quantity, and women must wait patiently until they learn to produce better—equal to that imported.

Those who have made money in "America's New Industry" are those selling eggs and mulberry trees at much larger figures than offered by reliable nurserymen, and books. From the price-list of one of these silk culturists we see that Russian mulberry trees, from 18 to 24 inches, cost 70 cents. These same trees can be bought of nurserymen for 75 cents per 100. Silk worm eggs $2 per one-half ounce; these can be had in Illinois for the asking, and in any part of the country from the department of Agriculture.—MRS. L. HARRISON, Peoria, Ill.

The above letter gives a view of silk culture from the "other side" and is therefore presented for the benefit of the HOUSEHOLD.—ED.

SHE IS ALIVE.—Aileen crushed? By no means, but I have been very busy for a few weeks. First, I rise, fellow teachers, to propose a vote of thanks to our editor for her most excellent article in the BLADE of January 14, "A Plea for Teachers." I think no one but a teacher herself could look away down into the depths of the subject as she has done, for she has written truth and nothing but the truth. I am pleased to see in the BLADE so many able discussions by teachers. I have but one suggestion to make on the subject, and that was prompted by "Conservative's" method to suppress whispering. We have no time to elaborate plans for either prevention or punishment. My plan is simple and short. It is, keep the pupils so busy they will have no time to whisper. I think a live teacher will be able to do this. In the matter of government I offer no suggestion. Every teacher of much experience knows that some pupils need no governing, and that there are others with whom nothing but avoirdupois will have any weight. Each teacher must have within himself an endless supply of expedients to suit unlooked-for cases.

I am glad the BLADE publishes Dr. Talmage's sermons now. The two other papers we were taking that published them have run out. As I never let the BLADE run out, I hope I shall continue to receive those beautiful sermons. With these and the BLADE'S temperance sentiments, it ought to wield a powerful influence in the cause of morality.

Now let me look up some of my friends whom my former article seemed to throw nearly off their base. I expected to provoke a shower of invective, and possibly bring to notice some shining lights in the firmament of thought, like "Cath." Now, "Cath," I have the advantage over you most decidedly, for I am serene as a May morning while you seem not a little nettled. Keep cool. I did not expect you would admit your hair smelled badly. Few persons like to have their pet nuisances molested. But keep still, or every one will believe just what you deny. I am obliged to you for the scriptural reference. Would you believe it? I read all those verses. A sister of mine has kindly given me a pointer for you in another verse of scripture which you can compare at your leisure. It is Deuteronomy xiv:21. If you are so willing to go back to Paul's time for your fashion plate, why not go a little further into antiquity and adopt Mother Eve's apron of fig leaves? Nonsense, you see. This is an age of progress and we must go forward, not backward. As to short hair being unbecoming, that is simply a matter of getting accustomed to it. If every one should wear short hair ten years, we would all wonder how we ever endured long tresses. How would a big boy look with braids? Like an Indian of course. So a girl with braids would look to us after we became accustomed to see her without them.

I have a daughter whose hair measured to-day 38 inches, and it is as thick as any I ever saw. She desires me to say she is anxious for the short hair mania to strike this place. One lady claimed to know of cases of colds and sore throat contracted by the loss of the protection of the hair. That theory can be exploded at once, for if that were the case, all boys would be subject to these ailments, while nearly all girls would be exempt. Is this really the case? Certainly not. On the contrary boys are much less liable to colds, etc., than girls.

To the "Constant Reader" who so kindly hurrahed for me, thanks. You present yet another reason for clipping the locks. I notice the "growl" of "Truly Yours," and can't help but think she is in a measure right. I dare say the HOUSEHOLD would be more popular and pleasing to some were all workaday matters eliminated from its columns. But we must remember there is an army of breadwinners in the land, both male and female, and the BLADE has nobly given its space to this class. Such disinterested kindness should escape criticism. God bless it.—AILEEN.

Correspondence Clippings.

We get used to everything. We are required this year to accustom ourselves to see men wearing clothing "a world too wide." Next year they appear in garments which suggest the candle mold. Ladies to-day wear graceful drapery, disposed in artistic folds; to-morrow they appear each to carry with them that "skeleton," said to be hidden in every house. Each new invention of fashion surprises, but hardly ever pleases at first. There are so many reasons favoring the wearing of short hair that we shall endeavor to become accustomed to it as soon as possible. Some may ask what are these reasons, and although others have mentioned several of them, we will sum them up here:

First—Neatness, though that is questioned by some, is not compatible with long hair in many cases. Second, comfort must be sacrificed by any woman who wears long hair. Third, time, which might be more profitably employed, is necessarily spent in taking care of long hair. Fourth, health is often endangered by long hair.

Against these arguments in favor of short hair, is opposed but the single one, "beauty," in favor of long hair.

Therefore let beauty be sacrificed to neatness, comfort, health, and time, which is money, until such time as custom shall enable us to see beauty in short hair.—CONSERVATIVE.

As you invite comment on the matter of "keeping company" before engagement, I'm coming in too. I think it is very detrimental to a young lady to "keep company" without being engaged. Many of them do so because they thereby have a "good time" without committing themselves. They do not gain anything else and almost invariably suffer in the estimation of the male sex. And I will say that I do not believe that a high minded man would propose such a course to one that he really esteemed. The only excuse would be to get better acquainted. Men do not rely on their own observation in choosing a partner, and if the "fair sex used half the diligence in learning the moral standing of their beaux that they use in regard to their own sex, they would be adding vastly to their own ultimate happiness.—WILL M.

I often wonder why the sisters do not say more about God's most beautiful handiwork. I want the women of our land to cultivate a love for the beautiful, and what can please the eye, or satisfy the heart, more than flowers? Dear sisters, have a few plants in your sitting-room during the winter. True, they will cause you some trouble, yet you will derive much pleasure. Even if they do not bloom freely, the green leaves will help to brighten and bless your long, and often, lonely hours. But there are plants that will repay you for your labor in rich and beautiful flowering even in the winter months, and they will gladden and beautify many hours, and thus turn your mind for a time from the care of your household. Surely, God gave us the beauty and color of flowers to make our lives refined. Otherwise there will be many rough spots that might have been smooth, and many bare spots left unfilled, and we will suffer the loss. Flowers add the coloring to our lives with all their beauty and brightness. Can we afford to neglect them?—MRS CARY EBNER, Wadsworth, Medina, county, O.

Inquiries.

Will some kind reader of the BLADE inform me of some preparation or method of keeping hams from moulding, so that they can be kept packed in barrels or boxes? At present I have them hanging up in a store-room, where it is unavoidably inclined to be damp, and as often as the mould is rubbed off it returns.—GROCER.

Do any of the readers of the HOUSEHOLD know of a young girl from 10 to 14 years old in need of a home? If so, please address J. B. F., Box 321, Monticello, White county, Ind.

Will you please be kind enough to send me the price of a painting outfit? I want one for what they call the Kensington outline painting. It is for a beginner. I want to paint some mantel borders. One is to be waterlilies and wild grass, the other is very little different but has the lilies in it and some other colored flowers. Now what are the colors I want and how many brushes and pens, etc., and what will they cost? If it is not too much trouble you would confer a great favor by answering this request.

The above is a sample of requests sent to our correspondent on "Fabric Painting." Mrs. Thompson will gladly answer such questions, unless they become too numerous, but she cannot do so unless the writer sends an address, which in many cases they fail to do. It would not be out of place also to suggest that a stamp for return postage is also necessary.—ED.

Will some one please tell me through the BLADE how to wash white flannel such as infants' shirts and underwear are made of to keep it from shrinking and becoming yellow?—M. M.

Will some one please give me a recipe for coloring cotton goods red? I want something that will not fade.—A READER.

Will any one living in a desirable locality where government or good farming land may be bought cheap, either in Nebraska or Kansas, please send their address to Knoxville, Knox county, Ills., Box 314? I should like to hear from Labette county, Kan., and Plum creek, Neb. I don't care to correspond with land agents.

In addressing a letter to a person and wishing it returned if not called for will the editor please state whether it would be disrespectful to the person addressed to request the postmaster to return to a certain postoffice box, omitting the name of the writer? Also when a gentleman asks a lady to correspond with him ought she to consult her folks before giving him an answer? And in breaking up a correspondence ought the letters to be returned or what is the best course to pursue?—A CONSTANT READER.

1. It would be perfectly proper and not in the least disrespectful. There is no reason why you should advertise yourself as the writer of the letter unless you choose.

2. Unless the gentleman is an old friend and known to your parents, you would be wise to ask their advice about a correspondence. That, at least, is the safest way, for it can do no harm, and may save you much trouble.

3. If the letters have been kept, it is best to exchange them, and thus get what you have written into your own hands.—ED

Will some one in the HOUSEHOLD please tell me what kind of paint is used for painting china ware.—R. A. B.

I thought I would ask if some reader or the editor would tell me how the word bi-cy-cle is pronounced—whether the y is marked short or long.—P. H. K.

The y is marked long and therefore pronounced like long i.—ED,

Answers to Inquiries.

"Charity," Emporia, Kansas, it will be impossible to insert your communication, strong as is our sympathy, and glad as we should be to oblige you. Were yours the only such request, it might be done, but it is but one of many such, and the need of each writer is as pronounced as your own. You can readily see that we cannot use our columns for that purpose.—ED.

In a January number of the BLADE there was given a remedy for bunions, which I tried with such good results that I wish to extend thanks to the sender of it, whose name I cannot give, as the paper has been lost. The remedy was the yolk of an egg, well thickened with salt, and bound on the bunion. I hope others afflicted with bunions will try this.—MRS. A, Mehoopany, Pa.

In answer to "W. B. C." for ulcerated sore throat take a tablespoonful of cayenne, as much common salt and simmer them a few minutes in a pint of water and good vinegar, equal parts. When cool, strain and take a tablespoonful once an hour.—S. K.

If Mrs. R. E. Small will put ashes lye in hard water it will make it wash better. If "Enquirer" will sprinkle sugar on a hot stove, and when it gets to smoking hold the feathers over it they will curl.—BLUE BELL.

In answer to "S. G. G." I will say that I tried oil of cinnamon and it took off warts which I have had for months. Put the oil on twice a day with a pine stick being careful not to touch the flesh around the wart, and in time the wart will drop out.—L. E. G.

Mrs. Martha Davis asks to know what caused her clothes-ringer to crack. It is because it is a substitute for white rubber. Genuine white rubber will not crack. I have one I used for seven years and it is nice and smooth yet. You were bitten in buying it.—MRS. M. L. TATE.

I see in BLADE, Feb. 4, that Carrie K. says that a tube rose will not bloom but once. I have one that I got in Dubuque, Iowa, in the spring of 1882. It was in bloom when I got it and has bloomed each summer since. It is said that they will bloom but once, but the one I have, is an exception to that. I shall try and have it bloom this season again. I have a number of bulbs from it.—MRS. E. S. T., Holden, Mo.

I take this excellent opportunity to inform "Student," of last week's issue, that he can find such an institution as he desires in Alfred University, Allegany county, N. Y. Many students are paying their entire expenses by work either for the institution or otherwise. The University is open to all. I have been here some time and find it an excellent place for any kind of study. Should be pleased to give "Student" any information possible, as well as others desiring to get an education. My address is—WM. H. BASSETT, Alfred Center, Allegany county, N. Y.

In reply to "Fannie's" inquiry about celery culture, I will say that we have pursued the following plan for several years, and generally have good success:

Plant seed in hot-bed early in the spring. When six or eight inches high, set them in trenches about nine inches apart. The trenches are as follows: About two and one-half feet wide and one foot deep, cleaning all the dirt out and piling it on both sides of the trench. Spade deeply the soil in the middle of the trench, the width of the spade, and work in some well-rotted manure. The plants will need shade for a few days after transplanting. Keep clear of weeds. When the plants are twelve inches high begin drawing the earth up to them, using the soil thrown out of the trench. I find it an advantage to straighten up the stems and press the soil firmly about each plant. Pile the soil up nearly to the top of the plants. As the plants grow, pile the soil up around them until the frost stops the work.—SALLIE.

In a late number of the BLADE I saw an inquiry from a subscriber for a recipe to cure frost bitten feet. I have one which has cured myself and many others. Take equal parts of chloroform, tincture of capsicum and balsam copavia. Apply freely to frosted parts, cover with cotton and bind up to prevent evaporation.—L. C. S.

Miss L. H. wants to know if there is a good woman's suffrage paper published in Boston. There is one which is very ably conducted, and gives a great deal of information important to women. It is the "Woman's Journal, issued weekly at No. 5 Park Place, at $2.50 a year. Its editors are Lucy Stone, H. B. Blackwell and Alice Stone Blackwell, and it has such writers as Mrs. Livermore, Louisa M. Alcott, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps and others well known in the literary world.—ED.

Recipes.

How to Stew Fresh Beef, Mutton, Pork and Veal.—Cut or chop 2 lbs. of meat into 10 or 12 pieces; put these into a saucepan with a teaspoonful of salt, 1 of sugar and ½ teaspoonful of pepper. Also slice 2 onions and add, if liked. Put in ½ pt. of water; set on the stove for a few minutes or until forming a thick gravy. Add a good tablespoonful of flour and stir over the fire a few minutes longer; then put in 1½ qts. of boiling water and let simmer until the meat is tender. Beef will take from 2½ to 3 hours; mutton and pork about 2 hours; veal 1¼ to 1½ hours. This is a choice way of cooking young meat.—B. H.

Oat Meal Crackers.—Wet 1 pint of fine oat meal with 1 gill of water, work it a few minutes with a spoon, until you can make it up into a mass, place on a board well covered with dry oat meal, make as compact as you can and roll out carefully to one-sixth of an inch in thickness and cut into squares with a knife. Bake in a very slow oven, or merely scald at first and let them stand in the oven until they dry out. These are excellent for all the purposes of crackers, and if kept dry or packed in oat meal they will be good for months. The same dough can be used for pie crust. It is not suited for an upper crust, but does admirably for pies that require but one crust. It bakes quickly, so that care must be taken not to scorch it in cooking the contents of the pie. A good plan is to keep some flat pieces of tin in the forward end of the oven all the time to slip under pies and cakes to prevent them burning on the bottom when the oven is very hot.—P. H.

To Prevent Blue Calico from Fading.—Pour 1 oz. of sugar of lead into a pail of water, soak the material in the solution for two hours, and let dry before being washed and ironed. This is good for all shades of blue.

To Prevent Woolens from Turning Yellow.—Use mild soap and put ammonia in the soapsuds. Wash in tepid water and dry rapidly.—M. R.

To Avoid Wiping the Dishes.—Procure a flat bottomed willow basket about eighteen inches across, and lay a soft towel in it. Wash dishes in suds made with soft water, and rinse them in water that is very hot. Stand dishes in basket and set away until meal time. Then bring out basket and set the table. They will be found dry and shining. Wipe knives, forks, and spoons as usual. A lady that always handled her dishes this way said that a willow basket would last in constant use for five years.—WINSTON.

Our Young Folks.

BLADE TEMPERANCE LEGION

MOTTO: *Of Ourselves we will be Masters.*

Pledge.

WE DO HEREBY PROMISE OURSELVES THAT FROM THIS TIME UNTIL WE ARE 21 YEARS OLD WE WILL NOT TASTE INTOXICATING LIQUORS OF ANY KIND, AND WE WILL EXERT ALL OF OUR INFLUENCE TO PREVENT THEIR USE BY OTHERS. WITNESS OUR NAMES:

WEST ENOSBURG VT.
W H Chamberlin,
E J Chamberlin,
S W Chamberlin.
CENTRE, N. C.
Abbie Stanley,
Emma Stanley,
Callie Stanley,
Rufie Stanley,
Bettie Smith.
Maggie Hockett,
Ellen Hockett,
Willie Hockett,
Julia Hartsell,
Lollie Lamb,
Ethel Lamb,
Lizzie Hodgin,
Hattie Hodgin,
Elmer Glen,
Vernon Glen,
Willie Aldred,
Abbie Tooms,
Roscoe Murrow,
Sara Smith,
Lulu Smith,
Jennie Smith,
Minnie Smith,
Robt Smith,
Oscar Smith,
Snube Hodgin,
Walter Hodgin,
Ed Hodgin,
Bascom Hodgin,
Rufus Hodgin,
Sam Davis,
Bennie Davis,
Eugene Tooms,
Charley Tooms.
PALMER, KAN.
J G McKelvey,
Fred Lee,
Frank Lee,
Nellie Lee,
Benton Hurley,
Manuel Hurley,
Cordelia Hurley,
Blooma Hurley,
May Tunnell,
Ida Tunnell,
James Tunnell,
Johnnie Tunnell,
Billy Tunnell,
Lulu Landaker,
Bruce Landaker,
Katie Martin,
WALDRON, MO.
Bird Moore,
Bride Moore,
Maud Moore,
Anna Naylor,
Alice Wilson
Myrtle Wilson,
R Kamphylner,
Effie F Stuckey,
Wm D Naylor,
Ernest Patterson
Lizzie P Smith.
HERRICK, NEB.
John H Barber,
Hattie Barber,
Sarah C Barber,
Jennie Bullock,
Willie T Bullock,
Laura Bullock,
Alice A Roberts,
Robt Birdsell,
Bertha Birdsell.
Roy Birdsell,
Frank Swan,
Libbie Hilfiker.
TIPTON, MO.
ClotildaSimpson.
MARTINSBURG, IA.
Minnie B Eckly,
Willie Eckly,
Cora Eckly,
Addie Eckly,
A R Eckly.
GREENVILLE, TENN
John O Fowler,
Cora B Fowler,
Horace L Park,
Roy Brown,
J W McSpadden,
Charley Allen,
W H Klepper,
W W Wright.
HIGH FOREST, MINN.
Edwin Wilmot.
BROCK, NEB.
A E Yont.
HEPLIN, KAN.
E E Quick.
ROWLANDVILLE, MD.
O K Hyland,
G M Hyland.
TOLEDO, W. T.
F R Benefiel,
W U Benefiel,
M E Benefiel,
O Houghton,
V Houghton,
AINSWORTH, IA.
Jennie E Green,
Amy S Thomas,
Lydia A Green,
Henry R Green.
ELKADER, IA.
John F Kill,
Clara M Kill,
Cora A Kill,
Lily M Varley,
Zilphia Conner,
Louie R Kill.
RUSSELL ARK.
IdaMChatterson,
C W Chatterson,
Elzy CLippmann,
E A Lippmann,
E E Lippmann,
A B Lippmann,
Bertie A Porch,
Helen A Porch,
Eva I Gilbert,
Nellie Gilbert,
George Goad,
Susan Griffith,
Bella Thompson,
Eddie Mathes,
Sammy Gilbert,
L Cunningham,
Minnie Richie,
Myrta Worden,
HUME, MO.
Lizzie Scates,
Nannie Cockeril,
Ina Nantz,
Millie Creason,
Nellie Norman,
Nellie Moore,
Daisy Reed,
Ada Gregg,
Lucy Spencer,
Willie Spencer,
A Thompson,
Bettie Adams,
Eugene Adams,
Perry Adams,
Jessie Adams,
Harry Adams,
Emmet Adams,
Clarence Wood,
Ernest Wood,
Howard Wood,
Mary Wood,
Jakie Ingells,
Noah Ingells,
Jimmie Ingells,
Charlie Ingells,
Edward Ingells,
EdzarThompson,
M Williamson,
Albert King,
M Williamson,
Bertie King,
Jesse King,
Lawrence East,
Eddie East,
Willie Morrell,
WalterCaywood,
Lewis North,
Artie Tevebough,
AllenTevebough,
Lida Armstrong,
BirdieArmstrong
Cora B Jent,
Wesley Jent,
MyrtieStandford
Ida B Standford.
CANTON, ILL.
Clara Beets,
Rosa Fouts,
Ollie Fouts,
L Lingenfelter,
Lula Fouts,
Elsie Laws,
Claude Laws,
Chas Wheeler,
E Lingenfelter,
Gus Lundberg,
Hilda Landberg,
John Tennis,
Charley VanMiddlesworth,
Eddie Van Middlesworth,
N E Lingenfelter,
Minnie Bruning.
BUFFALO PARK, KAN.
Leo Brooks,
Jessie Brooks,
Eva Brooks,
May Brooks,
Frank Brooks.
NO PLACE GIVEN.
Job E Way,
Ruth Way,
F C Way.
BANGOR, DAK.
Gracie Adams,
Katie Smithers,
C T Smithers,
Agnes Smithers.
THAYER, NEB.
Edith M Kibbey,
Chas G Kibbey,
Willie N Keyes,
Nola A Keyes,
Otto Ray Keyes.
NELAWAKA, KAN.
Deirie Hoover.
CLENTAN, W. T.
Neva A Wolf,
J R Wolf,
Mary Wiley,
Annie Wiley,
T E Wiley,
Dilphy Maiwell,
Stella Webber,
Anna Webber,
Ada Wolf.
READING, MICH.
Mattie Wright,
Emma Lawton,
Mattie Lawton,
Herbert Lawton,
Clara Lawton.
TOLEDO, O.
Edna Smith,
MabelCarpenter.
MANHATTAN, IND.
C Smith,
Nellie Smith.
BURNING SPRING, W. VA.
Arsanna McFee,
Viola McFee,
Leah McFee,
Nora B McFee.
NORTH BEND, NEB.
B Mitchell,
R Mitchell.
INDIANOLA, NEB.
A A Daniels,
C Daniels,
M M Daniels.
CAMBRIDGE, NEB.
M A Fearn,
Lottie Burton.
PINCKNEYVILLE, ILL.
N D Stookey,
C B Stookey,
APPOMATTOX, DAK
Leonard Wager,
Rolla Wager,
Edith F Wager
BURRELL, PA.
Riley W Alter,
Dallas L Alter,
Charlie R Alter,
Harry B Butler,
Dick D Butler,
ChasW Edwards,
Frank Beal,
Ira S Beal,
Harry Hawk.
FINDLAY, O.
Willie Detwiler,
Anna Detwiler,
Della Frey,
George Detwiler,
Willie Kwis,
Nellie Myers,
Ella Myers,
Stella Huntley,
May Huntley,
Gilbert Huntley.
Earl Huntley.
NO PLACE GIVEN.
E L Barnes,
F C Barnes,
F Barnes.
KNOWLTON, WIS.
Carrie L Weed.
ANDOVER, O.
May Griffiths,
Susie Kile,
Myra Scovil,
Vernie Pellett,
Cora McGill,
Arthur Black,
Homer Black,
Ray Hill,
Jesse Phelps,
Elmer Thomas,
Clifton Munn,
Thayer Ward.
MIDDLETOWN, CT.
A G Sheldin,
H C Sheldin.
ONOVILLE, N. Y.
Jennie Nickerson

Names this week, 288. Total, 5,274.

PRINCE AND PEARL.

BY EMMA C. DOWD.

In the very same year, on the very same day,
Two little babies were born;
One was a doggy, and one was a girl,
One was named Prince, and one was named Pearl,
All on a New Year's morn.

And in one cradle the babies slept,
All through the mid-winter weather;
One on her pillow, dimpled and sweet,
And one curled up at the darling's feet,—
Prince and Pearl together.

But Prince grew fast, as doggies will,
Till he soon was large and strong,
With a coal-black coat that was curly and fine,
With a big, big bark and a sorrowful whine;
And he learned to know right from wrong.

And Prince would sit by the baby Pearl,
Rocking her while she slept,
Gently, lightly, to and fro,
And the mother was free to come or go,
For Prince a true watch kept.

And he'd bear caresses from baby hands
With never so much as a wince;
And Pearl on his back was secure from harm,
For he'd carry her safely all over the farm,—
Darling, trusty old Prince!

And when Pearl went to the village school,
A mile or more away,
Prince carried her basket and primer, too,
And would run to fetch her when school was through,
At the close of the long, long day.

Oh, they were ever the best of friends,
In sunny or stormy weather;
Up in the mountains or down by the sea,
In town or country, 'twould always be
Prince and Pearl together.

—*Youth's Companion.*

WHERE I WENT, AND WHAT I SAW.

I started from Walnut Hills. You may not find the name in your geographies, so I will just hint to you that it is one of the parlors of Cincinnati; that you can find.

Down Gilbert Avenue in a car which made good progress, notwithstanding its frequent stops to take on more people. "Who makes it go?" asked a wee girlie who was evidently taking her first ride of the kind. Sure enough! Who did? No horse or mule; no engine to be seen; no visible means of making that car slip over the road as it did.

The child repeated her eager question: "Mamma, who makes it go? There isn't any horsie."

"It is a cable car, my child," the mother answered, with a look of profound wisdom in her eyes.

"What is a cable car, mamma?"

"It is a car that goes without horses."

"But what makes it go?" was the third time repeated query. Then the small questioner, and I, listened for words of wisdom from the mother's lips. "I told you, Alice, it was a cable car; now be quiet; you ask too many questions." I think Alice and I came to the same conclusion; that the mother did not understand how to explain a cable car, and did not want to own it.

Now you are asking me what a cable car is. Oh, dear! I don't understand how to tell you; and I will own it. I have questioned until it is pretty clear to me, but as I said, I don't know how to tell it. You see, the one who explained it to me, seated me in a chair at one side, and said: "You are the engine." This astonishing statement held me quiet, while he put into my hand a tiny cord which he said was a very strong and heavy band. Being bound to believe him, I watched the band placed around a great wheel, on the street in front of me. Away down the street, about two miles, was another wheel, and a rope which had neither beginning or end was placed around both wheels; at least that was what "he" said. To be sure, it looked to me like the study table, and an inkstand, and a tin can with some twine around them. But since I was an engine, why could not they be two great wheels connected by a rope? "Now," said the speaker, "you—being the engine, you understand—are set in motion, and the band about you being connected with this great wheel, when the band moves the great wheels do the same, and the iron rope responds, and moves round and round. Now here comes along a car" (it wasn't, it was a spool of thread; never mind!) "here comes along a car drawn by horses; but this is a steep ascent" (it was as level as the floor), "and they want to use engine power, so they take off the horses, and a little contrivance underneath grasps the chain, and away goes the car. Understand?"

Yes, I understand, after a fashion. The question is, Do you? Well, we went down town on the cable car.

Arrived at the city, we went with speed to a music store, made our way up stairs to the "parlors." We were late; every chair taken; very little standing room left. We found some, however, to stand in, and were glad even for this opportunity of hearing the sweet-voiced speaker. Who was she? Her name is Layah Barrakat.

A strange sounding name? Oh, yes, she is a foreigner. Her birthplace is away among the mountains of Lebanon. Once she was a little heathen girl; and the strange sad things she told would have made the tears come to your eyes. If ever you hear or read that Layah Barrakat is to speak on Foreign Missions in any building near where you live, I want you to be sure to hear her.

Let me tell you the story of a pair of red shoes. Our missionaries had a Sabbath school near where Layah lived; but she had been taught that it was a very wicked place, and she must have nothing to do with it.

One day a lady from the Mission met Layah and invited her to Sabbath school, telling her she would make her a present of a pair of new shoes if she would come. Layah wanted the shoes; she told her mother about it and begged to go, just once, to get the shoes, promising she would not listen to, or remember a word that was said; so the mother agreed, and she went. But there she heard such wonderful things she could not help listening, and remembering; for the first time she heard about Jesus; how he loved her very much, and had a beautiful home waiting for her, and would show her the way to it if she would follow him. In all her life Layah had never heard of anything like this. She wanted to follow the kind friend who loved her. She received her shoes, beautiful red ones, and she thought a good deal of them, but when Sunday came again she wanted to go back to the school, and hear more about Jesus. She did not dare tell her mother of her wish, for she knew punishment would follow; but at last her desire to go grew so strong that she ran away. Her brother found out where she was, and came for her, scolding and whipping her all the way home.

But all the scolding could not take from her what she had learned. It is a long story, the trials she went through, and the punishments she received for wanting to be a Christian. She used to be cruelly whipped, and shut up in a dark cellar without anything to eat. But it was all to no purpose; she had heard enough of Jesus to make her hungry for Him. Nothing else would satisfy her; she was determined to follow him, cost what it might.

By and by, good Doctor Nassau, a missionary, became interested in her; he wrote to some friends in America, telling her story, and a Sabbath school in West Philadelphia determined to adopt and educate her. So they gathered their pennies and sent them out, and Layah went to the mission school; but she had to run away from home in order to do so.

The story of her life since then reads almost like a fairy tale; one can hardly imagine it possible that all the strange experiences of which she tells, could have come to her. How she grew up, and married, and went to Egypt as a missionary; how her brother, the very one who used to whip her through the streets, became a Christian, and a teacher in the Mission; how her mother, soon after, learned to love Jesus; how Layah saved many little girls in Egypt; how when the troubles came there, she escaped with her husband and child, after suffering dreadful things, and came to this country, and went wandering through the streets of Philadelphia in search of one man whom she had met in Egypt—Dr. Dulles Chestnuts—this was his name, as she remembered it.

How the children of the streets chased them, calling them gypsies, how the very dogs barked at them, how she sat down at last on a doorstep, and cried to think that she had come to Christian America, and could find no friend; all these things are deeply interesting. I wish you have heard her tell them.

Was it not wonderful that at last she should have found the very friend whom she sought? A policeman spoke kindly to her, took her into a store, looked in a directory for her, and found that her friend was Doctor Dulles, on Chestnut street. After that, the way to rest and help was smooth; she began to realize that she was indeed in a Christian country.

For three years she has been living in Philadelphia. She goes over the country to visit churches, and mission bands, wherever she is invited, to tell her beautiful, and sorrowful, and joyful, and altogether wonderful story.—*Pansy.*

STEERING BY MOTHER'S LIGHT.

BY REV. EDWARD A. RAND.

He put his hands to his mouth as if he had placed a speaking trumpet there, and then shouted through them.

"Hul—lo! Hul—lo—o—o!"

There was no answer save that of the heavy swash of the sea at his feet. Neither was there anything to be seen, only a vast thick curtain of gray mist falling everywhere over the sea.

He made another speaking-trumpet with his hands and shouted again, but there was no response. Neither did the fog break before his piercing cry. Sullen and gray it hung down over the sea.

"I don't see," said Pierre, "where the fishing boats are. And, of course, it don't do any good to call, but then, when one don't know what to do, why—why he will try anything. Guess I will go into the house and see mother."

He walked up the hard sandy beach, climbed the hummocks in the rear, and then dropped down into a cozy valley that several aged willows overshadowed. Under one of these trees was Pierre's home.

"Any word from the boats?" asked a musical voice.

"That is mother," thought Pierre.

She was stooping over the fire of driftwood that she had begun to make on the broad and blackened hearth.

"Any news from the boats?" she asked again. "It is time for the fishermen to be at home."

"Nothing," he said.

"Three boats went out, Pierre—I saw them go—your father's, your uncle Louis' and your uncle Pierre's."

Yes, three boats had gone to the fishing grounds just off a rough, rocky point—three boats rocking on the restless, surging sea.

"Four of the neighbors went with your uncle Louis."

"I know it, mother. All men in that boat."

"And Cosette went in your father's."

"Yes, and she is as good as a man in a boat."

"Good as a man!" Cosette, Pierre's big sister, could manage a boat better than some men.

Besides Cosette, two others of the family were in that boat—Clem and Victor, Pierre's big brothers, strong and muscular.

"I saw the boats off the point, mother, two hours ago, and I could see Cosette standing in the stern of father's boat. Uncle Pierre's was farther out, it's sail set, and the boat was skipping away."

"God keep them!" murmured the mother. "I don't like to have them late when the sea is rough. God keep them!"

"I will go out and see how things look now."

He soon came back and reported that the fog seemed to be scattering and the wind rising.

"Could you hear the waves off the Big Rock?"

"Yes, I could hear them."

The mother sighed again and again. The waves off "Big Rock" meant the surf around a lofty shore-ledge at high tide; and when a storm was approaching, the agitation of the sea about this ledge was very violent and noisy. She went to the door, listened, and then slowly climbed the worn stairway leading to her little chamber under the roof.

"I think I will go up stairs," she murmured.

"It won't do any good, mother," cried Pierre, who knew what she proposed to do.

"I wish you only thought it would, Pierre."

She lighted a lamp, set it in the narrow window and then bowed her head in prayer. It was her habit on stormy nights and Pierre had carelessly joked about it, and yet it was only talk on the surface. The terrible wrath of the sea awed him; and if his pride had not prevented, he would have declared his purpose to look to that God who holds wind and wave in his grasp.

While a mother at home was praying by the lighted lamp souls at sea were watching it. The three boats had been bewildered in the fog. Two of them had stumbled on a little island, in one of whose coves they sought shelter for the night. The boat belonging to Pierre's father had not been so fortunate. When the wind rose and the fog scattered, Cosette's keen eyes were turned in every direction, searching for some ray from a guiding light.

"Oh, there! See!" she cried, pointing toward a dim flash of gold off on the water's edge.

"Make for that," replied her father.

The bow of the boat was pointed toward that golden spark. Slowly but steadily they advanced through the rough waters, and the boat was beached in a little sheltered nook not far from the home under the willows.

"Here we are!" shouted Victor, at the door of the house.

"Oh, thank God!" cried the mother, coming down the stairway, her lamp in her hand. "Oh, how did you get here?"

"We steered by mother's light," said Cosette. "We saw it in the window, though we did not know what it was out there."

"Ah!" thought Pierre, "it is time I were steering by mother's light." When he lay down that night, he first knelt and asked God to guide him over life's rough sea.

The months went rapidly by. The cold, hard blasts of winter drove across the sea, and like plows they turned up the dark waters. Then came spring, with its softer airs, and the longer days kindled in the sky that longer light in which the sea rolled and flashed like a vast crystal. Spring, though, did not soften the cough that had attacked Pierre and with which he vainly wrestled.

"He can't live long," said the old doctor of the family; "he may go any day."

One stormy night the boy lay dying; father, mother, Cosette, Victor, Clementine, gathered in tears about his bed. Pierre was wandering in his thoughts; he fancied he was far off on the sea. The waves, he said, were running high.

"Don't you be afraid for me," he said, in low tones, looking round on those who wept at his side. "I shall—make—harbor; I'm steering by mother's light;" and guided by prayer, steering by a mother's light, the fisher-boy quickly reached heaven and home.—*Forward.*

The Sunday School.

Esther's Petition.

LESSON 11, SUNDAY MARCH 14, 1886.

Golden Text—So will go in unto the king, which is not according to the law; and if I perish, I perish.—Esther 4: 16.

LESSON TEXT.

Esther 4: 10-17; 5: 1-3.

10. Again Esther spake unto Hatach, and gave him commandment unto Mordecai.

11. All the king's servants, and the people of the king's provinces, do know, that whosoever, whether man or woman, shall come unto the king into the inner court, who is not called, there is one law of his to put him to death, except such to whom the king shall hold out the golden scepter that he may live; but I have not been called to come in unto the king these thirty days.

12. And they told to Mordecai Esther's words.

13. Then Mordecai commanded to answer Esther, Think not with thyself that thou shalt escape in the king's house more than all the Jews?

14. For if thou altogether holdest thy peace at this time, then shall there enlargement and deliverance arise to the Jews from another place, but thou and thy father's house shall be destroyed; and who knoweth whether thou art come to the kingdom for such a time as this?

15. Then Esther bade them return Mordecai this answer,

16. Go gather together all the Jews that are present in Shushan, and fast ye for me, and neither eat nor drink three days, night or day; I also and my maidens will fast likewise, and so will I go in unto the king, which is not according to the law; and if I perish, I perish.

17. So Mordecai went his way, and did according to all that Esther had commanded him.

1. Now it came to pass on the third day, that Esther put on her royal apparel, and stood in the inner court of the king's house, over against the king's house and the king sat upon his royal throne in the royal house over against the gate of the house.

2. And it was so, when the king saw Esther the queen standing in the court, that she obtained favor in his sight; and the king held out to Esther the golden scepter that was in his hand. So Esther drew near and touched the top of the sceptre.

3. Then said the king unto her, What wilt thou, queen Esther? and what is thy request? it shall be given thee to the half of my kingdom.

ILLUSTRATIVE APPLICATIONS.

Esther spake unto Hathach, and gave him a message unto Mordecai (v. 10.) Many a great event hinges on the fidelity of some comparatively obscure attendant of, or messenger from, the distinguished personage who carries off its honors. Unless the general's orderly were courageous and faithful the word of command to the battalion which makes victory secure might fail of timely delivery. The letter carrier's integrity and promptness enable the statesman, or the diplomat, to carry out his plans affecting the interest of an empire. An errand boy's unswerving fleetness brings the physician in time to save the man who will yet save the nation. If one cannot be as Esther in courageous action, or as Mordecai in faith-filled counsel, who cannot hope to be as Hathach in willing service and in trustworthy message bearing?

I have have not been called to come (v 11.) Unless we venture where we have not been called, and even into places where we are not wanted, we shall often fail of explicit duty doing. What if your counsel hadn't been asked, when you see a friend in peril through some personal habit, some improper acquaintance, some lack of information, or some obvious error in judgment? Give him help without waiting to have it called for. If proffering timely counsel risks your position in that valued friendship, you ought to brave the risk for the sake of that friend. What if the politicians haven't called you to their primary meetings, and you will make enemies or use your strength for naught, if you go there? You are just as truly responsible for the nominations, in any caucus you could attend, as if you had been invited to it by the ward committee. What if a gambling house keeper or a liquor dealer threatened violence to any one who gave him good advice unasked? Ought that to keep back a Young Men's Christian Association worker from venturing without any other call than the call of God, to warn and entreat that man to a better course? The best work of the world would never have been done, and the most important work still pressing would remain unattempted, if God's children were not willing to go where they were not wanted, and to undertake enterprises without waiting for the invitation or consent of those whom they ought to visit and plead with.

Think not with thyself that thou shalt escape (v. 13.) How many there are who flatter themselves that somehow they shall escape a danger which they recognize as a common one. "I needn't trouble myself about the public sewerage. Diptheria or scarlet fever are not going to come into so elegant a home as mine." "What harm is there in my using these trust funds, these church or Sunday school collections, just for a day or two? I am not going to be a defaulter." "It is folly to think that an occasional glass of wine endangers me, even if my brother did start on his course as a drunkard in that way." Card-playing, theater-going, tobacco-using, impure companionship, raffling, bad reading, and a host of other evils which have led many astray, or have lowered their mental or moral tone, are supposed to have less danger to ourselves than to those about us. us But whatever is the common danger, count it danger and battle it accordingly. "Think not with thyself that thou shalt escape." You are as likely as anybody else to be one of its victims.

If thou altogether holdest thy peace (v. 14) Silence is sometimes a sin. If we see a murderer approaching his victim and fail to cry Hold! we are guilty of blood. If we sound no alarm when we see a neighbor's house on fire at night, we are deserving of punishment for arson. There are a great many times when we sin by saying nothing; when foul or profane speech is indulged in our presence; when a dishonest or unfair action is told of by a companion boastfully; when the religion that we profess is treated slightingly; when there is an opportunity to testify lovingly and with earnestness for our Saviour before those who are not his followers. God does not need our words. His cause can prosper without them. But he gives us the privilege of speaking for him; and if we fail to do this, the sentence of the Judge in the great day will be, "Inasmuch as ye did it it not," "depart from me, ye cursed."

Who knoweth whether thou art come to the kingdom for such a time as this? It is a great thing to know what God has for us to do. It is a greater thing to do it. We have a mission from God. He sets to a work which is ours and no one's else. And our work for to-day must be done now or never. It may seem a very slight thing: but it is all important in this time and place. Meeting this unwelcome caller with courtesy; answering this child's tiresome questions; writing this letter of sympathy; visiting this home of sorrow; studying or teaching this lesson; preparing for preaching this sermon; giving to this charity; attending the meeting of this committee; counseling or sympathizing with this friend—who knoweth how much depends upon our faithfulness and self-sacrificing just here? Who knoweth whether thou art not come into the world, and brought through all thy varied experiences for such a time as this?

And if I perish, I perish (v. 16.) Risking one's life for duty is the best thing to do with one's life, when duty calls for the risk. Suppose it is a summons on a physician or clergyman to attend the sick in time of pestilence! What right has he to hold back because going may be his death? Shall the soldier or policeman shirk in the hour of peril, because of peril? Ought a loving mother to put her ease and comfort above the needs of her sick child? What does a Christian man want to live for, if he must give up all Christian work in order to prolong his life? The chief question for you and for me is, For what work was I brought to this hour? When that question is settled squarely—as it quickly can be—the only right thing for either of us to say is, "That work I enter on, and if I perish, I perish."

Esther put on her royal apparel and stood over against the king's house (v. 1.) If we seek a favor from any person, we ought to neglect no proper means of winning that favor. It is right to think of dress and manner and position as bearing upon the main purpose of our right endeavor in any sphere There is a dress of spirit, and a dress of language, which may have much to do in securing favor for us with those whom we approach in the line of ordinary or of exceptional duty-doing. It behooves us to consider well what to wear, and where to take our stand, in order to present ourselves favorably in any realm of conduct.

What wilt thou? what is thy request? It shall be given thee even to the half of the kingdom (v. 3.) When those questions were asked by the king, the responsibility was changed from the throne to the suppliant, Up to that moment it was for the king to say whether the visit of the queen would be success or a failure. Now it was for her to settle that question. And the same is true in the case of every petitioner at the throne of grace. When God says "Ask, and it shall be given you," the responsibility of a choice of blessings is on the asker. It is quite as important to know what to pray for, as to know that prayer will be answered when it is offered within the limit of God's sovereign promises.—*H. Clay Trumbull in Sunday School Times.*

PURE
DR PRICE'S
CREAM
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MOST PERFECT MADE
Prepared by a physician with special regard to health. No Ammonia, Lime or Alum.
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FLAVORING
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DR. PRICE'S SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS
Most Perfect Made.
Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, etc., flavor deliciously.
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CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

RIDGE'S FOOD

As a table delicacy, very few things are superior to Ridge's Food. Recipes accompany each can for Puddings, Custards, Blanc Mange, etc., and unlike many preparations, the "little ones" need not be denied when the desert comes, but may eat their fill. It is safe and nourishing, being a concentrated preparation of wheat thoroughly steam-cooked in its manufacture.

For Infants and Invalids

A Plaything for Boys.

Here is something for the boys—a simple traveling top. The ingenious toy consists simply of a perforated disk, which can be easily whittled out of a piece of thin board, and a piece of strong cord of such a length that when the ends are tied together it will form a loop, through which the legs can be passed. At opposite points on the edge of the disk are cut two small notches to receive the cord. The performer passes his legs through the loop, inserts the two lengths of cord in the notches of the disk, and then tightly twists up the cord: He now lets go of the disk and suddenly forces his legs apart. The untwisting of the cord rapidly revolves the disk, which will drop to the ground and run away for 50 or 100 yards, according to the strength and skill of the manipulator.

We ask you to "Watch this space." Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, can furnish you work that you can do at great profit, and live at home. Either sex; all ages. Asa P. Rand, Westboro, Mass., writes us that he has made $60 profit in a single day. Every worker can make from $5 to $25 and upwards per day. All is new. Capital not required; you are started free. Full particulars free. Send your address at once.

Sending a Boy by Mail.

In a waiting-room were three or four fond mammas and papas and their numerous direct descendants of both sexes. The children were all restless—what child ever was not in a waiting-room?—and there were many narrow escapes from bad falls and bumps, the inevitable casualities of climbing and romping. At last one of the youngsters fell off a seat and struck his poor little head against the stove, removing a square inch or so of epidermis from his face. He was immediately picked up by his pa, his tears wiped away and a piece of court-plaster carefully moistened on the paternal tongue and applied to the injured part. Then he was lifted to his ancestor's shoulders and passed bodily through the ticket window into the arms of the ticket agent, who was the papa's brother.

"Oh, ma," exclaimed another youngster, evidently from the country, who had watched all of these proceedings with open-mouthed astonishment; "Oh, ma, there's a poor little boy who's going to be sent through the mails. They just put a stamp on him and dropped him into the postoffice."

Gen. John A. Logan,

U. S. Senator from Illinois, writes: "Some years ago I was troubled more or less with rheumatism, and have within the last year or so, suffered intensely with same disease. I began to take "Durang's Rheumatic Remedy, and am thoroughly satisfied that I have been cured by its use. I do not hesitate to recommend it." It is taken internally, and never fails to cure the worst case. Sold by all druggists. Write for free 40 page pamphlet to R. K. Helphenstine, Washington, D. C.

Stood by Her Colors.

Lieut. Owen, in "Camp and Battle," says that when the Confederate army marched through Frederick no one knew of the "Barbara Frietchie" incident, but there was one incident that they did know of. "On a small gallery stood a buxom young lady, with laughing black eyes, watching the scene before her. On her breast she had pinned a small flag, the Stars and Stripes. This was observed, and some soldier sang out: 'Look hyar, miss, better take that flag down; we're awful fond of charging breastworks!' This was carried down the line amid shouts of laughter. The little lady laughed herself, but stood by her colors."

To Weak Men

Suffering from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, Loss of Vitality, Weakness of Body and Mind, etc., I will send you a valuable treatise containing full particulars for certain restoration to health and manhood free of charge. A reliable cure. Address Prof. F. C. Fowler, Moodus, Conn.

Man's Work is Done.

"What? Women overworked? Fudge! Think of the men!"

"Ah, but you know the old saying, 'Woman's work is never done.'"

"I know it, and that's the reason she oughn't to complain. Now, a man has to do his work or lose his job."

A Word to Workers.

If your avocations are mentally or physically laborious, if they subject you to exposure in inclement weather, if they confine you to the desk, and are of a nature to involve wear and tear of brain, and nervous strain, you may occasionally require some renovating tonic. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the article for you, it stimulates the failing energies, invigorates the body and cheers the mind. It enables the system to throw off the debilitating effects of undue fatigue, gives renewed vigor to the organs of digestion, arouses the liver when inactive, which it very often is with people whose pursuits are sedentary, renews dejaded appetite, and encourages healthful repose. Its ingredients are safe, and its credentials which consist in the hearty endorsement of persons of every class of society, are most convincing. Admirably is it adapted to the medical wants of workers.

A Rival of Moses.

Minister (dining with the family)—Well, Bobby, how are you getting on at Sunday school?

Bobby—First rate.

Minister—Can you tell me who was the meekest man?

Bobby—Ma says you are the meekest man she ever saw.

The Testimony of a Physician.

James Beecher, M. D., of Sigourney, Iowa, says: "For several years I have been using a Cough Balsam called DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, and in almost every case throughout my practice I have had entire success. I have used and prescribed hundreds of bottles since the days of my army practice (1860), when I was surgeon of Hospital No. 7, Louisville, Ky.

Instantly Relieved.

Mrs. Ann Lacour, of New Orleans, La., writes: "I have a son who has been sick for two years; he has been attended by our leading physicians, but all to no purpose. This morning he had his usual spell of coughing, and was so greatly prostrated in consequence, that death seemed imminent. We had in the house a bottle of DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, purchased by my husband, who noticed your advertisement yesterday. We administered it, and he was instantly relieved.

The Farm.

In this department we cordially invite questions answers and also short communications on agricultural topics, brief crop reports, etc., etc. Communications should be written legibly, and on one side of the paper only, and never on the same sheet with subscription letters. The full name and address should in all cases accompany the communication.

Information Wanted.

Troubled with New Disease.—My hens are troubled with a disease that is new to us. All at once they seem to lose the use of their feet and legs. Legs seem stiff and feet draw up when they try to walk. They eat good and their combs look red. Please tell us through the Blade the disease and a remedy for the same.—C. J. Stone, Brant, N. J. [Evidently your hens have rheumatism. Rub their legs with mustard water, feed stimulating food, such as cayenne pepper in which there is a little cooked meat each day. Feed a little bone meal or bones cracked into small pieces.—Ed.]

Yorkshire Hogs.—Any information concerning Yorkshire hogs would be thankfully received.—F. Stello, Caldwell, O. [The Yorkshire hog has a very short, dished snout, head small, body low down, broad across the back and quite straight, square behind, full, deep chest, fine ears, thin skin, fine hair, snow white, small bones, legs short, thick, large hams. Docile and said to fatten easy. To be had of different breeders. Cost, pigs, about $13; trio, boar and two sows, $35.—Ed.]

Fish Commissioners.—Will you publish in your Weekly Blade the name and postoffice address of the fish commissioner of Illinois, and oblige many subscribers?—George S. Elliott, Watson, Ill. [N. K. Fairbank, Chicago; S. P. Bartlett, Quincy; S. P. McDall, Aurora.—Ed.]

Fish Commissioner.—Please give names and address of the fish commissioners of Indiana.—Wm. L. Swarens, Sharp's Mill, Ind. [Enclose stamp for reply to Calvin Spencer, Spencer, Ind.—Ed.]

Fish Commissioners.—As you appear to be very willing to instruct the ignorant, will you please tell me as soon as convenient who the fish commissioner of New York state is, if there be any, and where he may be found. I could not keep house very well without the Blade.—Wm. M. Livermore, Independence, N. Y. [Seth Green, Rochester, superintendent; Fred. Mather, Cold Spring Harbor, superintendent, Robert Roseveit, New York city, F. M. Smith, Rochester, R. U. Sherman, New Hartford, Eugene G. Blackford, New York city.—Ed.]

Sellenders.—Will some one please tell me what is the matter with my mule. He has bunches on his hind legs about the size of a penny. They remain in a hard condition for some time, then they become soft and burst. The hair falls off where the bunches are, and it takes some time for one to heal up. Please give cause for it and remedy.—P., Nebraska. [In the first place the animal must be comfortably housed and clothed, and given once a week a moderate dose of aloes (4 to 5 drahms in a pint of water.) An ounce of saltpeter should be placed daily in the animal's bucket of water. Bathe after first washing his leg with castile soap and tepid water, with this: Acetate of lead, one ounce; sulphate of zinc, half an ounce; water, one pint. Mix and apply twice a day after cleaning the parts with soap and water.—Ed.]

Lame Horse.—As I have a lame horse, I will send you a note of symptoms of lameness, and would be very thankful if your veterinarian or some subscriber would tell me what to do for him. Last spring the horse became lame, slightly showing lameness only while trotting and resting right forefoot when standing after a drive. Sometimes lame, at other times not showing any lameness. This winter he has been worse. After standing a few days will not show much lameness, but after being driven a few miles will get lame and continue to get more lame the farther he is driven. Is worse if drawing a load, worse if the ground is rough. After pulling hard, the cords back of fet-lock will be swollen as high up as the knee, when walking he will set his foot out, also turn toe out, does not seem to be sore anywhere by being pinched, nor can I detect any extra heat in leg or foot. Has good feet and strong limbs. Is of Morgan stock.—Chas. H. Storey, Russell, Kansas. [This looks like a case of splints. Causes are said to be frequently hereditary. The lameness from splints does not show much in the walk, but is notable in the trot. The lameness is more apparent as the horse is kept in motion. Run the finger down the slight groove formed between the main shank bone and the smaller one behind, where they will be felt as small, bony swellings. The nature of a splint is very similar to that of a spavin, but its course is somewhat different. Splints are not considered an unsoundness unless they cause lameness. To treat, first give an active purgative; then, if there is unusual heat in the leg, reduce by wrapping the leg with flannel dipped in hot water and vinegar, keeping the flannel well wet for several hours. Next apply night and morning, for a few days at a time, oil of origanum and oil of turpentine, of each one ounce; alcohol, half an ounce. If this fails to cure, a seaton may be applied over the spot. Other modes are firing, punching or blistering, the latter being a favorite way with many veterinaries. Make a thorough examination before treating.—Ed.]

Parsnips.—Will parsnips, if allowed to grow voluntarily and not cultivated, or if cultivated, become poisonous? If so, why is it so?—B. W. Barry, Illinois. [Cultivated parsnips never become poisonous, nor do those left in the ground without cultivation become so. There is what is called the wild parsnip that grows in woods and fields that is not a fit vegetable to eat, as it causes nausea, and sometimes they who eat them get very sick, but we have never heard of where this sickness proved fatal. The parsnip is one of the most healthful vegetables known, and it is a wonder that more of them are not eaten. They afford a desirable fresh vegetable as soon as the frost is out of the ground, and are most beneficial to the system.—Ed.]

Hind Quarters Shrunken.—Will the editor or some reader of the Blade tell me what is the matter with my horse, and what will help him? His hind quarters are shrunken. He is quite lame, especially after driving him a short distance and letting him stand a few minutes. When I start him up again he limps and steps on his toe for two or three rods; also, after lying down he seems to have no use of it. When he gets up he throws his foot forward and lets the toe rest on the ground as though he had pain in it; there is no swelling as I can see. Hes been lame for five or six months. Have tried liniments, but all have failed to help him.—H. W. Buckle, Oneida, Dakota. [From what you say, sprain of the back sinews is expected, which is a very common variety of lameness. Have him shod with a high-heeled shoe. Then rub the part injured three times a day with oil of turpentine, one ounce; spirits of camphor, two ounces; whisky, one ounce. The animal must have rest. You should have done something to relieve the pain as soon as noticed. Old cases are very persistent.—Ed.]

A Two-Year-Old Colt.—I have a two-year-old colt which I had running on pasture all last summer. On bringing her home in the fall, I noticed her right hind leg was somewhat enlarged and covered with small, hard lumps the entire length of limb on the inner side. These small lumps have in a manner disappeared, but there is quite an enlargement about the hock joint yet, which seems to be very solid. Those small lumps discharged a small quantity of watery substance, of yellowish color, and then dried up and formed small scab. Would be glad if you can tell me the nature of trouble and treatment through the columns of your paper.—Edward Kuhrauff, Ottumwa, Kansas. [This looks like a case of grease, which nature attempted to cure, but did not entirely succeed. If the disease shows itself, mix and apply this to the parts: solution of sub-acetate of lead, one ounce; glycerine, eight ounces. If there is any fever in the leg, foment with cloths wrung out in hot water. The swelling near the hock may be rubbed every day with red iodide of mercury, one drachm; lard, two ounces. Rub on a piece about the size of a hulled walnut. If the lump near the hock looks dropsical use this instead of the above: Iodine, one drachm; iodide of potash, two drachms; lard, two ounces. Mix at a gentle heat. Rub thoroughly.

* * *

Answers to Inquiries.

Lice on Cattle—Chaff in Cows' Eyes.—I often see in the Blade inquiries how to kill lice on cattle. I find the best and easiest remedy is to give each grown animal one tablespoonful of sulphur once a day in feed of any kind, for three or four days in succession, and then wait a few days, and if not all gone give them some more. It is sure to relieve them in a short time. It is also good for chickens as well. To remove oat chaff from a cow's eye, insert a few drops of castor oil. I am highly pleased with your prohibition department. No saloons in this place.—L. Winne, Humbolt, Iowa.

Bohemian Oats and Deihl Wheat.—I have seen of late several letters relating to Bohemian oats and Red Deihl wheat in the columns of your valuable paper. I would like to say to the readers of the Blade that it is to their interest to let them severely alone, or they will get beat out of their hard earned cash. The counties of Marion and Union have been overrun with agents selling oats and wheat for $10 and $15 a bushel for the last two seasons, and the farmers of the two counties have been swindled out of many thousands of dollars, and with very few exceptions still have their oats on hand. So I say, let them alone, it is to your interest.—NomDeP., Subscriber. [Hundreds of bushels of Bohemian oats have been sold in the Toledo market at 32 cents a bushel. Nearly every farmer that brings them in claims to have been swindled. Plenty of Red Deihl wheat can be purchased at about $1.10 delivered. Letters are received giving a poor opinion of both Bohemian oats and Deihl wheat.—Ed.]

Red Deihl Wheat.—Although I am no "busy news gatherer," nevertheless I can give you some information about the red Deihl wheat. There can be nothing said in its favor. The straw is short, the head under size, and the grain small. If you want good wheat get the red Mediterrean or the Pennsylvania Red Chaff (for low land). The Fulse wheat is good on high land. I speak from experience.—P. Howard, Jacksonville, O.

Aunt Augusta Knows.—In the Blade of February 4, farmers' column, E. Chapman, Benton Center, N. Y., asks "Who knows?" I say, I know there is nothing the matter with your cow. The trouble is in the management of the milk. I have had the care of milk and butter 40 years, and have always had just as sweet butter in winter as at any other time.

Keep your milk in a clean, cold room. Do not cover it. Have your your cream jar clean; put in a half teacupful of sour milk or buttermilk—no bitter stuff; skim in yesterday morning's milk and stir. In no case let one pan stand over 24 hours, or there is danger of its turning bitter, particularly in moist weather. Let no meat, soapgrease or vegetables stand in the milk room.

Keep the cream in a warm room, but not too near the stove. Churn twice a week. Put no sweet cream in for several hours before churning, as it will retard the butter from coming. Your cream froths because it is too sweet, or too cold. Your butter has stood in a strong light, is the reason it turns white and tastes bad. Work out all the butter milk; make into convenient rolls and put in a jar, or at least keep it away from the window. Feed cow on clover hay to make butter yellow.—Aunt Augusta.

Not Cornstalks.—I think the cause of cattle dying is not cornstalks at all. The first cause is derangement of the stomach from eating too much corn, then the frozen stalks. Perhaps three or four weeks after does the business. I put my cattle in the field one hour when my husking is first done, and find they then have more corn than they digest. I gradually increase the time but watch closely that they do not get too much, and I never lose any, neither do my neighbors who follow my example.—D. L. Brewer, Glen Elder.

Red Diehl Wheat.—I saw in your last week's farm column an inquiry concerning a scheme for selling red Diehl wheat, and also in regard to the wheat itself. I will say that I have raised said wheat two seasons, and sowed it again last fall. I procured the seed from parties who obtained theirs from where it originally came from—the Patent office and Agricultural office, Washington, D. C. This wheat has done well for me compared with the yield of other wheat raised by my neighbors. It is a red, bald wheat, white chaff, stiff straw, rather short, but is claimed as not being so liable to winter kill as some other varieties.—F. M. Bell, Clayton, Mich.

Prairie Dogs.—Certain parties wish to destroy prairie dogs and squirrels. Let them try this: Take black powder, make it into dough with water; work it as you would bread. Wrap this in paper like cigarettes, only larger. Let dry. Then go to the burrows of the dogs and fill all the holes you can find. Next day take your cigarettes a light torch and a shovel and go to where the dogs are, and if you find any holes open, light one of your cigarettes on the torch and put in the hole. Then cover the hole with dirt, and I think you will smother them.—G. H. Bade, Austin, Nevada.

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Garden Vegetables—General Directions for Cultivating Them.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm:

NUMBER IV.

True Water Cress.—This is quite distinct from the curled, and only thrives when its roots and stems are submerged in water. It is one of the most delicious of small salads, and should be planted whenever a suitable place can be found.

Culture.—The seed should be sown and lightly covered in mucky lands along the borders of small streams or ditches, and the plants will need no subsequent culture, as favorable condition they increase very rapidly by self-sown seed and extention of the root.

Cucumbers.—This is one of those vegetables which can be grown to perfection by anyone who can control a few square yards of soil which is fully exposed to the sun, and the fruit is so much better when gathered fresh from the vines than it is when obtained from the market that every family should be supplied from its own yard.

Culture—Form a low flat hill of very rich soil by digging a hole some three feet across and six to twelve inches deep, and fill this with rich, black earth from the woods. If such earth cannot be obtained mix a portion of the soil thrown out with an equal bulk of well rotted manure, so as to form a flat hill some three feet across and four to eight inches high. On this scatter, and cover one inch deep, fifteen or twenty seeds, and press the earth firmly over them. As soon as the plants are up they are liable to attack by the striped cucumber beetle. These may be kept of by frequent dusting with air-slacked lime, soot or sifted ashes, diluted with fine road earth, or dampened with coal oil; care should be taken not to use too much, for if too strong, any of the above materials will kill the vines. When the plants are well established, thin to three plants to each hill. In gathering, pick all the fruit before they begin to ripen, as the vines will cease setting fruit as soon as any seed commences to mature. It should be remembered that these plants are very tender, and if it is desired to have them early, provision should be made to protect them, not only from frost, but during cold nights. In field culture, plow furrows four feet apart across the field, and similar ones, but omitting every third furrow, at right angle to the first, this will form paths for the distribution of manure and the gathering of the fruit. At each intersection drop a shovelful or more of well rotted manure, which should be well mixed with the soil, so as to form a low, fat hill. In gathering for pickles, cut the stem instead of pulling the fruit off, and be careful not to mar the fruit in any way, as if the skin is broken, the pickles will not keep.

Egg Plant.—The egg plant, when well grown and properly cooked, is one of the most delicious garden vegetables, and although the plant is so very tender, it should find a place in every garden.

Culture.—In this, as in all sub-tropical plants, it is of importance to secure a rapid and continuous grotwh from the first, the plants never recovering from a check received when young. Sow the seed quite thickly in a good hot-bed, and when they have formed two rough leaves transplant to three or four inches apart. Keep the bed closed and very warm, shading from the direct rays of the sun, and giving abundance of water until all danger from not only frost, but from cold nights, is past and the ground is warm. Then harden off the plants by gradual exposure to the sun and air, and decrease the supply of water, and carefully transplant into very warm, rich soil, setting the plants two and a half feet apart. If needed, shade the young plants, and protect them from the potato bug, which is very fond of them, and if not prevented, will soon destroy the young plants.—John D. Leizure, Lansing, Mich.

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Hollow Horn.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm:

It is about the time of year when some people say cattles' horns get hollow. If it had not been for the allusion of D. S. Lamson in 4th of February number to put vinegar mixed with salt and pepper into a poor dumb brute's ear—if he had said pour it down its throat, you would not heard from me on this subject. No, Mr. Lamson, God made the ear to hear with, not to conduct vinegar, salt and pepper into a cow's head. How under the sun can vinegar, mixed with salt and pepper, cure any disease by pouring it into a cow's head. It is cruel. The doctrine of hollow horn and its remedies originated away in the dark past, but it cannot stand the light of science that shines in this age. Mr. Morse gives the symptoms of hollow horn. You are mistaken, Mr. Morse. Those are the symptoms of hollow stomach. In case Messrs. Lawson and Morse's cattle should be troubled with hollow horn, if they will doctor the stomach with nutritious feed, and keep them in warm quarters, they will not have to resort to the severe treatment they have advised. I mean no disrespect to Messrs. Lamson and Morse. Over 50 years ago I was taught to believe in this hollow horn theory and its remedies, until some years ago I read a very full article on this theory of hollow horn. I am convinced that there is no such disease as hollow horn. When cattle are allowed to run down in flesh, become poor and weak, the symptoms are such as described by Mr. Morse; but it is not hollow horn. The old adage: "An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure," is applicable in this case; but if people will believe in hollow horn, in the name of humanity, don't pour into the ears of the poor dumb brute such a decoction as recommended.—T. B.

Beautiful Women

are made pallid and unattractive by functional irregularities which Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" will infallibly cure. Thousands of testimonials. By druggists.

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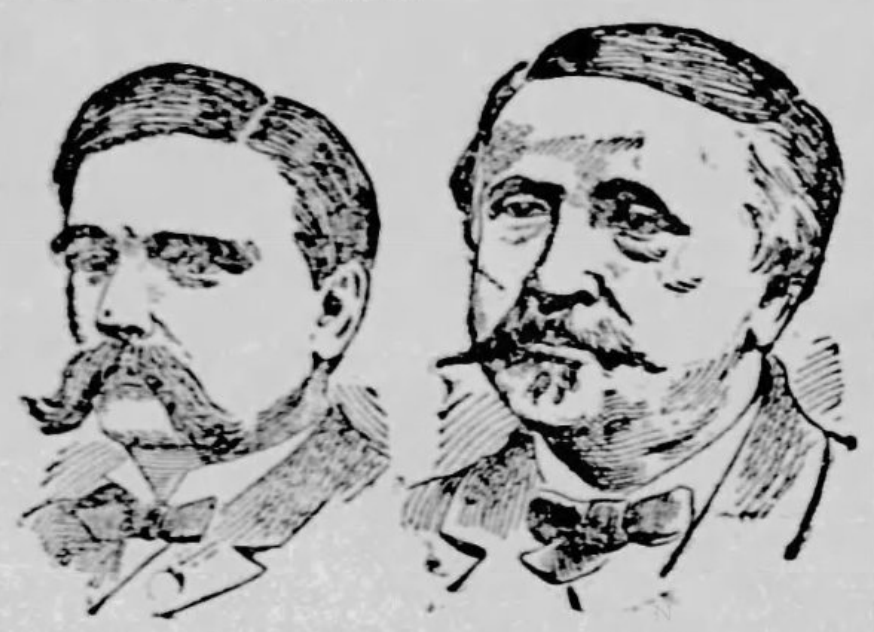
Millionaires in Congress—Bonanza Kings, Manufacturers, Railroad Presidents and Bankers—How They Got so Much and What They Do With It.

There are several men in the present Congress whose wealth is estimated at millions, though most of them are in the Senate. For nearly a score of years past Senatorial seats in some states have seemed to seek men of large fortune, or at least a large fortune has been a great aid to men with Senatorial aspirations, in securing the object of their ambition. They say a man must be wealthy to afford a term of years in the Senate with its incidental residence in Washington, in a style consistent with the high honor and dignity of the office. Still a great many men of moderate fortune, or no fortune at all, are called to accept the responsibility, and they get along quite as well, usually, so far as their public duties are concerned.



SABIN. PALMER.

The Pacific coast states contribute four Senators who reckon their possessions with from seven to eight figures. Leland Stanford, the new Senator from California, is the richest man in Congress, and is reputed to be worth more than $50,000,000. One writer lately stated that his wealth is equal to the combined fortunes of all the other members of the Senate, but exact calculations in these matters by outsiders are rather difficult. He is president of the Central Pacific railroad, and is entitled to the principal credit for securing the first railroad across the continent. He has served as governor of the state, and is a man of large experience in political and financial affairs. He is a native of New York. Physically, Sen. Stanford is a fine specimen of manhood. He is above the usual height, broad chested, with an erect carriage. His countenance is firm but pleasing, and his manners curtly and urbane in the extreme.

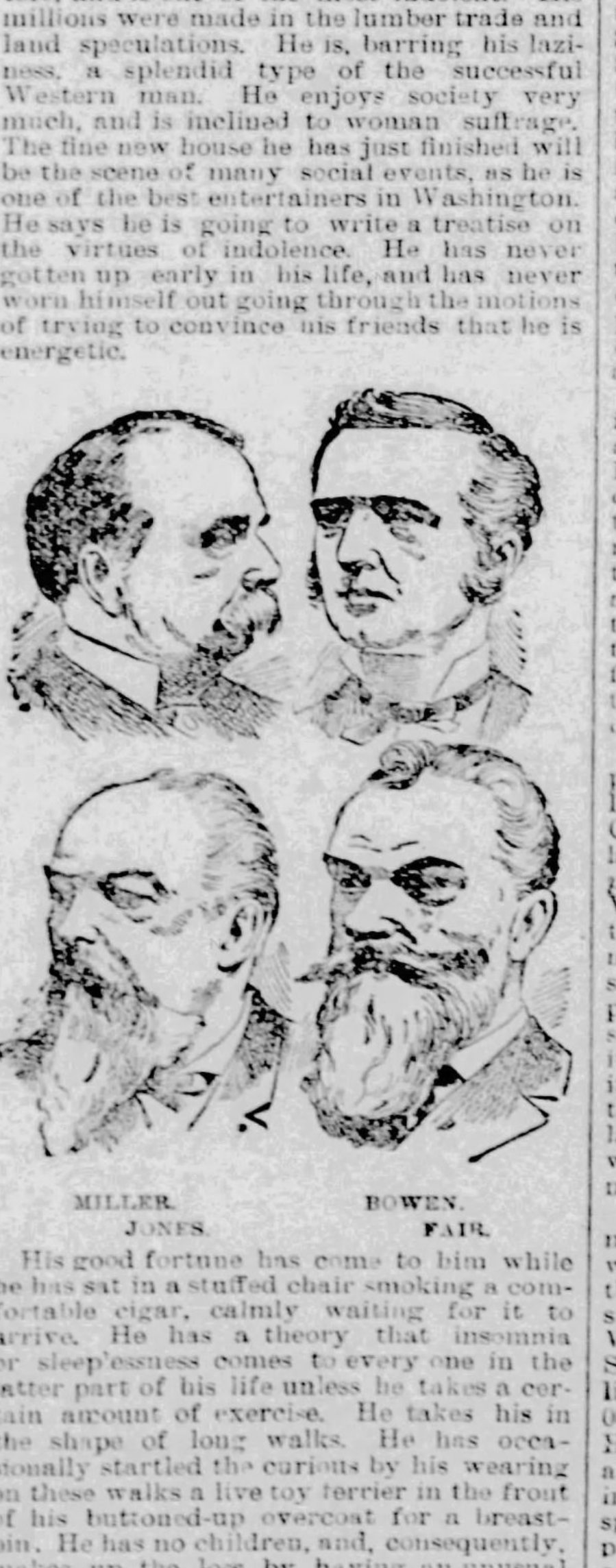
Purse pride is an imperfection he has altogether escaped. His charity and kindness have attached the people of the Pacific coast to him in an extraordinary degree. Of the arts Mr. Stanford is a liberal patron, and his magnificent residence in San Francisco is the receptacle of many fine pictures. He is the owner of a large stable of blooded horses and is the author of a handsomely illustrated book entitled, "The Horse in Motion." He has seven fine horses in Washington, among which are a handsome pair of blacks with long tails, said to be the largest span of carriage horses ever seen here. Sen. Stanford has not yet made his maiden speech, and it is stated that he does not find the duties of public life very congenial. A local paper at the capital recently started a little boomlet for Stanford as the Republican candidate for President in 1888.

Sen. John P. Miller, of the same State, is said to be worth twenty millions and more, which he made in mining. Serving with distinction in the late war, in which he rose to the rank of brigadier-general, he carries a conspicuous reminder of the havoc of war in the loss of his left eye. He has been a useful senator, but is now supposed to be dying. His seat has not been occupied so far this session. His wife and daughter are both very popular in Washington society.

Nevada's senators are both millionaires. John P. Jones, the senior, is now serving his second term, having been more or less prominent as a special friend of Gen. Grant during the latter's occupancy of the White House. Sen. Jones is an Englishman by birth, and has been engaged in mining operations in the West about twenty years. During his first term in the Senate he met with some heavy losses, and was conspicuous for quite a period for his absence from his seat, attending to business at home, causing the Republicans much uneasiness over the loss of his vote at the time when the Senate was so nearly a tie.

Within a few years past he has recovered his lost ground financially, and it is said that newly developed mining properties are rapidly making him richer than ever. He is a hard worker in the Senate and a good talker on some subjects, particularly the silver question. His brother is postmaster at Cleveland, O. James G. Fair, Nevada's junior Senator, is, next to Stanford, probably, the richest man in Congress. He is an Irishman, born in Belfast, and came to this country in 1843. His business education was acquired in Chicago, and in the gold excitement of '49 went to the Pacific coast. In 1860 he went to Nevada, and shortly afterwards became one of the famous bonanza firm of Mackay, Flood & O'Brien. The former is now credited with an ambition to succeed Fair in the Senate, and there may be a fierce battle of the financial giants in the Sage-brush state next year. In the Senate he never opens his mouth, but he pays a good deal of attention to the proceedings and makes some good suggestions in committee. He never enters society, and is absent from Washington a great deal.

Sen. Palmer, of Michigan, is one of the most conspicuous of the millionaire senators, and is one of the most indolent. His millions were made in the lumber trade and land speculations. He is, barring his laziness, a splendid type of the successful Western man. He enjoys society very much, and is inclined to woman suffrage. The fine new house he has just finished will be the scene of many social events, as he is one of the best entertainers in Washington. He says he is going to write a treatise on the virtues of indolence. He has never gotten up early in his life, and has never worn himself out going through the motions of trying to convince his friends that he is energetic.



MILLER. BOWEN.
JONES. FAIR.

His good fortune has come to him while be has sat in a stuffed chair smoking a comfortable cigar, calmly waiting for it to arrive. He has a theory that insomnia or sleeplessness comes to every one in the latter part of his life unless he takes a certain amount of exercise. He takes his in the shape of long walks. He has occasionally startled the curious by his wearing on these walks a live toy terrier in the front of his buttoned-up overcoat for a breastpin. He has no children, and, consequently, makes up the loss by having an unusual number of pets about his house.

Joseph Emerson Brown—old "Joe" Brown, as he is familiarly called—is another of the millionaire senators, and one of the most conspicuous figures on the floor of that body. He looks 80 years of age, though in reality he is but 65. There is a certain patriarchal look about him which, at once attracts attention. He has a long silvery beard; the top of his head is almost bald, and his hair is of that smooth, lank and oily kind which, in the popular mind, is generally associated with a certain odor of sanctity. Sen. Brown is a self-made man and a born schemer. His life has been passed in the midst of stirring events, in which he himself was a principal actor, and remarkable success has always crowned his contests with political competitors and the world at large. They say he has an ambition to be President. He is worth two or three millions made in railroads and fortunate speculations.

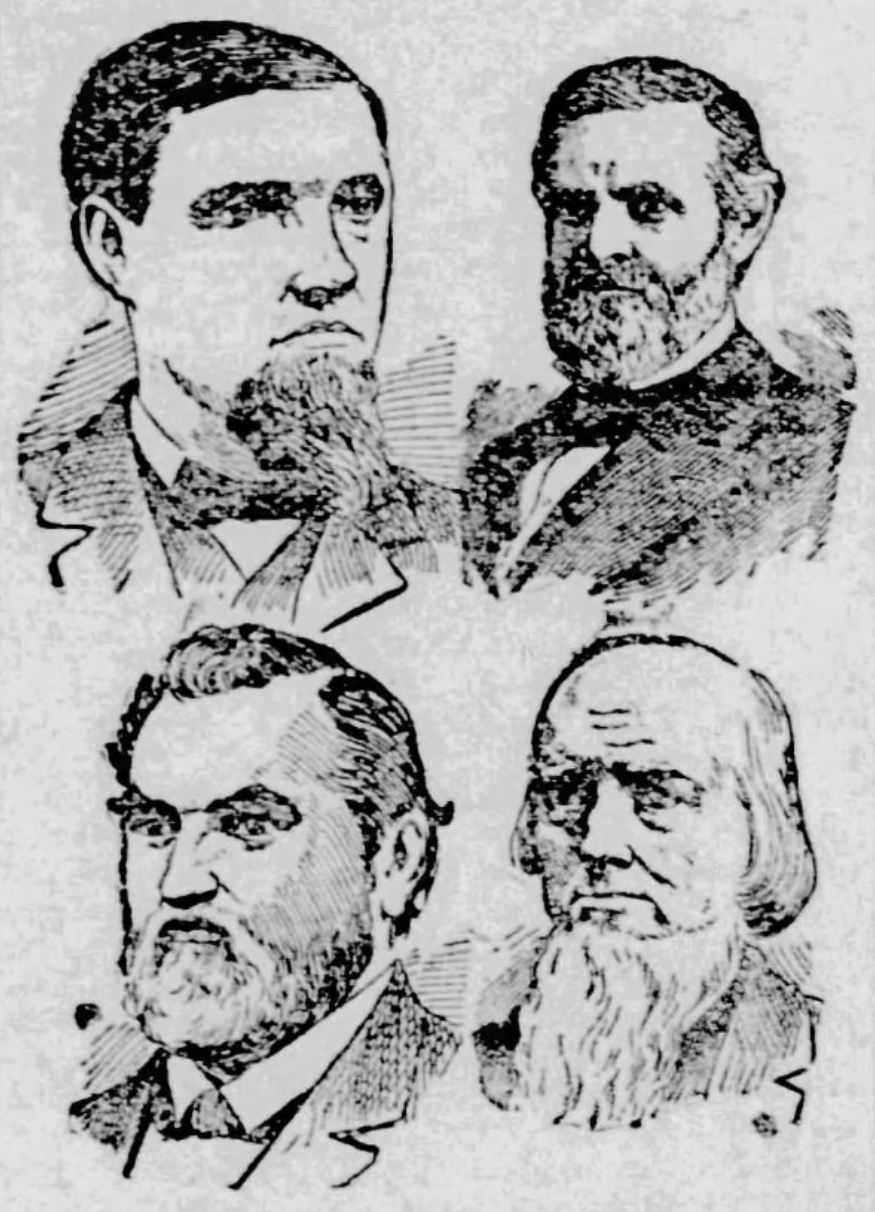
Sen. Payne, of Ohio, is a three or four times millionaire, and is at present under a cloud. It does not follow that because a man is wealthy he buys his political honors and charges of this character are not often sustained; however, the opinion in Washington is that his seat was bought by his son, without the Senator's knowledge. The worst that ever happened in this direction, except in the case of "Old Subsidy" Pomeroy, is the Scotch verdict, "guilty but not proven." Ingalls, of Kansas, had a loud call three or four years ago, after his second election, yet he is not a wealthy man and at most could only have benefited by the use of some other man's money. Sen. Payne is a man whose preferment should have come as the result of recognized ability and qualifications. He was a member of the Electoral Commission that defeated Mr. Tilden for the Presidency. The latter once said that Payne was the best railroad lawyer he ever knew. He is tall and slender and, like Sen. Palmer, a great pedestrian. His reading has been extensive and he possesses a wonderful memory. He is affable in manner and entertaining in conversation.

Don Cameron, of Pennsylvania, another of the millionaires, is the son of his father, Simon. Partly for this reason and partly because he is a shrewd politician and business man on his own hook, he has been one of the most influential Senators. He has been concerned in large business interests—railroads, banks, etc., from very early life through which he has made, with the aid of the author of "thumbs up," his five or six millions. At the age of 33 was secretary of war under Grant. He is a born politician, but has somewhat withdrawn from active politics during the past two or three years on account of ill health. This winter he was thought to have recovered entirely, and has been regularly in his seat, but within the last two weeks the old difficulty has returned and he contemplates a trip South to remain until warm weather. He is not a genial or affable man in his intercourse with others, but is often quite bearish.

"Tom" Bowen, of Colorado, is one more of the senators who has been a good deal of the struggle of life, and finally conquered fortune in the lottery of mining. When he was elected Senator his wealth was estimated at $7,000,000, but it has since been said that he never really possessed a clean million until recent "finds" in newly developed mining properties of which he is part owner. Tom is a lawyer, a politician and a good poker player, and looks like a Methodist minister. He lived at one time in Kansas, and "hustled" with "the boys" for political and other odd jobs. From there he drifted to Arkansas, where he wore the unsullied eminence of the Supreme bench, and later had a bout with Dorsey for the Senatorship, in which he came out second best. Then he went for Colorado and a bonanza.

Unlike his predecessor in the Senate, Tabor, he is unostentatious and reserved, and does not wear $500 night shirts. He does not court fashionable society, is a prince of good fellows, gallant and courteous, and in politics rather sly. He is a little over 50, but doesn't look it. He is a fluent talker, and credited with the purpose of making a big speech on the silver question when the subject gets warmed up. Sen. Plumb, of Kansas, is not the possessor of so much of the "root" as some of the others mentioned here, but he may be classed among the millionaires. He has investments in Kansas lands and kindred property which are rapidly developing into the mystic seven figures.

He is a plain, practical man, with an air of business about him that denotes the shrewd Western possessor of brains and push. Society has no attraction for him, but politics and his duties as chairman of the Senate committee on Public Lands absorb his attention. In his early days he learned the printing art, and in Washington he has been the staunch friend of "the boys" in the government printing office. He speaks often on the floor of the Senate, always to the point, and is generally seen with his hands in his pockets.



PLUMB. SHERMAN.
STANFORD. BROWN.

When Sen. Sabin, of Minnesota, was first elected to the seat of Mr. Windom he was reported the owner of several millions, but the embarrassments shortly after overtaking some of the enterprises in which he was interested led to a considerable shrinkage of the estimates. He is, however, a wealthy man, and one of remarkable business ability. He wears a moustache second only to that of Gen. Logan, and is regarded as one of the handsomest men in the Senate.

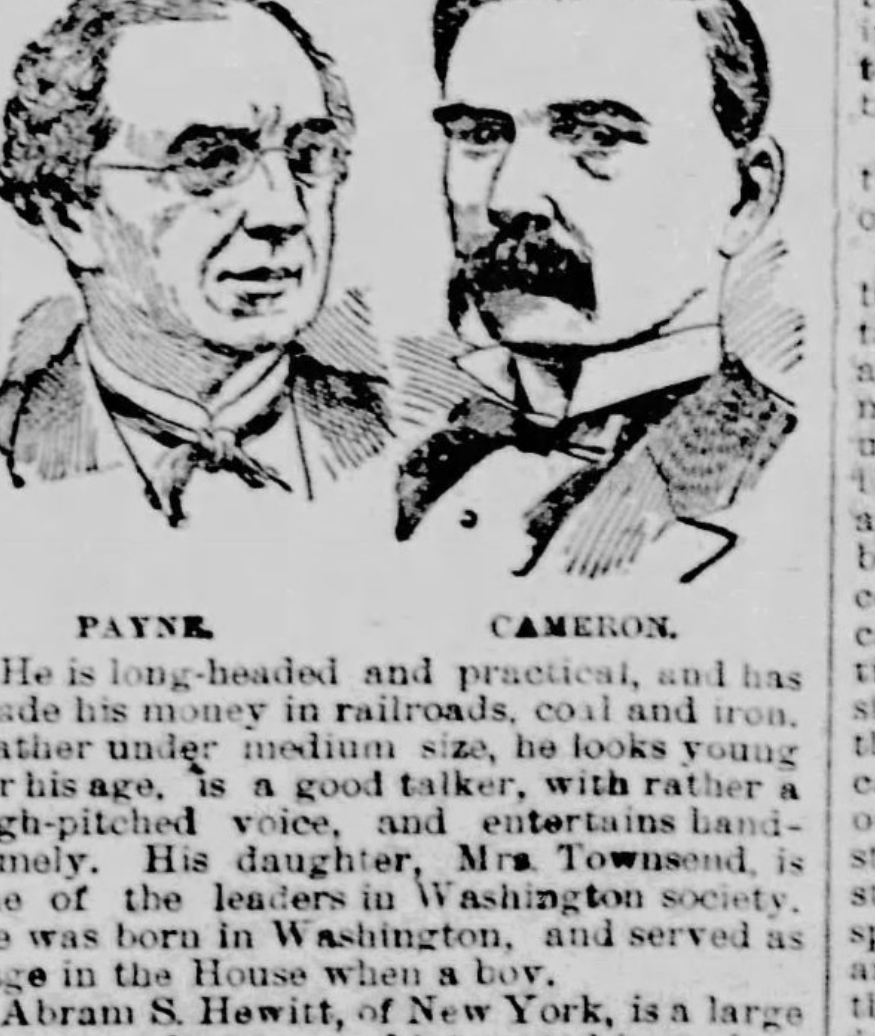
Sen. John Sherman is reported to be worth two or three millions, but those best capable of judging declare that his wealth is largely overestimated. Sherman is now one of the longest lived public men, and he has retained the confidence of his party and state, and, nevertheless, the imputation is constantly being made that he has vast wealth, and the inference is sought to be conveyed that it was illegitimately made. He is not worth anything like as much as rumor claims. His property has been made in the main by accident.

He has always lived in the town of Mansfield, Ohio, which for a good while seemed to have no great future before it. John Sherman married the daughter of Judge Stuart, of that place, who had considerable real estate. He owned a large farm at the edge of the town. When the judge died his daughter, Mrs. Sherman, was particularly solicitous that his debts should be paid, and to gratify her, Sherman undertook to carry that property, rather against his will. He called the creditors of his father-in-law together, and they agreed to give him plenty of time and let him go on and work the property out of its embarrassment. Now, Sherman had been a surveyor, carrying rod and chain on canals and railroads.

He began to work the land up into building lots, and dispose of them, keeping large alternate portions. In a little while the Pennsylvania & Ohio railroad, afterwards called the Pittsburg & Chicago, came along to Mansfield, and that place started up as a railroad center. Sherman took a little of the stock, to bring the railroad there, and, as he could afford to, he bought more, and that stock has appreciated, while not only the farm of his father-in-law, but other farms in the vicinity of Mansfield have settled up and made him comfortably well off.

Sen. Eugene Hale, of Maine, is also rich, partly through his wife, who inherited a large fortune from her father, the late Zach. Chandler. Among the Southern senators large fortunes are not common in these *post bellum* times. Sen. Camden, of West Virginia, is one of the wealthiest, his fortune being rated at five millions, largely made in Standard oil. Both the Louisiana senators are rated millionaires, though probably neither could actually pass the seven figure mile post. Sen. Gibson inherited and married wealth, and has augmented it by judicious management of his plantations. Sen. Eustice is a polished scholarly lawyer and politician, who married a very wealthy lady, and takes good care of her money.

In the lower house of Congress there are many rich men, but the number of those who employ the seventh digit to express their worldly possessions is comparatively small. The richest man in that body is Wm. L. Scott, of Pennsylvania, or "Bill" Scott, as he is called in Erie, where he lives. He is worth $15,000,000 or $20,000,000, they say, and is a Democrat all over. He has been a warm friend of Mr. Tilden, and thought he should have been nominated in 1880 instead of Mr. Hancock, though he spent $100,000 to help the latter in that campaign. His own election from a Republican district in 1884 cost a large sum in one way and another, and he don't talk as though he wanted another term.



PAYNE. CAMERON.

He is long-headed and practical, and has made his money in railroads, coal and iron. Rather under medium size, he looks young for his age, is a good talker, with rather a high-pitched voice, and entertains handsomely. His daughter, Mrs. Townsend, is one of the leaders in Washington society. He was born in Washington, and served as page in the House when a boy.

Abram S. Hewitt, of New York, is a large iron manufacturer and interested in various business enterprises, in which he has made a large fortune, in addition to that which he and his wife inherited. The late Peter Cooper was the father of Mrs. Hewitt. He is one of the ablest men in Congress, and but for his physical ailments, dyspepsia and insomnia, would be qualified to lead the majority side of the House. These inflictions, however, have produced in him a rather irascible temper, though he is naturally a genial, sociable man, of fine artistic tastes and a good talker.

Representative Mitchell, of Connecticut, is said to be worth four millions, made from his manufacturing interest. Perry Belmont, of New York, belongs to a family of millionaires, and will be one himself, if he is not already. His father, August, is the American agent of the famous Rothschilds, and is worth twenty millions or more. The Belmonts are great admirers of Sec. Bayard, and the elder proposed to the last Democratic National convention to guarantee the state of New York to the ticket if Bayard was nominated, and to spend a million dollars in the campaign, if necessary.

Perry Belmont is one of the smallest and youngest men in Congress. He is smart and knows it, and is one of the most agreeable men at times, owing to the tendency of his tongue to be sarcastic and bitter upon occasion. Rep. Arnot, of the Elmira, N. Y., district, is a banker, with an income of $1,000 per day, and has more and warmer personal friends than any other man in Congress. He is a royal entertainer, a good worker in committee and a valuable representative. Every morning he puts $50 in his pocket, which he expends for charitable purposes during the day.

News of the Week.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.

SENATE.—Among the bills reported favorably from committees and placed on the calendar was one by Van Wyck to confirm entries of public lands made under the public land laws of the United States. Among bills introduced and appropriately referred was one by Edmunds to facilitate the administration of the laws in Alaska. Edmunds explained that persons appointed to office in Alaska could not give bond in that territory, and the bill was intended to enable such persons to give bond in the states from which they were appointed.

Hoar called up the bill appropriating $250,000 for the erection of a monument in Washington city to the memory of Gen. Grant. Plumb thought the bill ought not to pass. He was sure he voiced the wish of the great soldier whose fame the proposed monument would commemorate, when he (Plumb) said that no such monument was necessary. No monument had been erected or thought necessary to the memory of Lincoln. Gen. Grant's fame did not depend on monuments. The feeling for both Grant and Lincoln was deeper and more lasting than any monument could witness.

Morgan introduced a preamble and resolutions concerning the report from the Judiciary committee condemning the attorney general for refusing to send to the Senate copies of papers called for by the resolution. The preamble recites that the Senate would be exposed to just censure if they, in the manner recommended by the committee on Judiciary, proceed to announce their judgment of condemnation against the attorney general of the United States upon an accusation that includes an offense which is punishable by impeachment, and the Senate would be exposed to just censure if it should attempt to declare the attorney general to be in contempt of its authority and to pass judgment of condemnation against him for such contempt without having him notified of the charge and arraigned to answer the same at the bar of the Senate. The resolutions direct the committee on Privileges and Elections to inquire and report upon the question whether the offense alleged against the attorney general is of a class of offenses for which the head of a department may be impeached and removed from office, and whether the Senate can take jurisdiction of said alleged offense and condemn the attorney general in advance of trial for alleged offense by resolution of the Senate, there being no impeachment of said officer in the mode required by the constitution. The committee is further instructed to inquire and report whether the Senate has power to punish the attorney general for contempt of its rightful authority; whether the attorney general has really violated any law in his refusal to furnish certain papers, and whether the Senate has a right under the constitution to withhold its consent to the removal of persons by the President, who are unfit for office, can bind its members by any declaration of duty of the Senate, or by any rule as the duty of the Senate.

After executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE.—The bill forfeiting the unearned land grant of the Atlantic & Pacific railroad company was taken up. On motion of Holman, an amendment was adopted providing that the forfeited land shall be subject to settlement under the homestead law only. The substitute offered by McRea on behalf of the minority of the committee on Public Lands, forfeiting all the lands of the company not earned within the time limited by the granting act, was debated briefly, and was rejected, and the bill was passed without division or objection.

On motion of Morrison, it was ordered that Saturday of each week be devoted to general debate in committee of the whole, on the state of the Union; and then, on motion of Morrison, the House, at 3:20, adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.

SENATE.—After the transaction of routine morning business, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of bills on the calendar. Morrill called up the House bill permitting national banks to change their name, location and capital by vote of two thirds of their shareholders. The bill makes the changes subject to the approval of the comptroller of the currency.

On motion of Hoar, an amendment was made to the bill limiting the right of a bank to change its location, so that it shall not change to another state, nor to a place more than 30 miles distant from the original location. The bill was then passed.

Van Wyck called up, and the Senate, without debate, passed the bill appropriating $250,000 for the relief of settlers and purchasers of lands on the public domain in Nebraska and Kansas, whose titles had been revoked by the court in favor of the Northern Kansas railway.

The Education bill was then taken up, and Blair addressed the Senate in reply to the objections and criticisms made against it. He denied that the people of the South were opposed to the measure and insisted that they favored it. It was very easy, Blair said, to criticise, but that was not the way to remedy the great evil.

George said the House of Representatives of his state (Mississippi) had passed a resolution requesting the United States senators from Mississippi to support the measure. George continued his argument at some length, but finally yielded for an executive session, after which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Payson, from the committee on Public Lands, reported the Senate bill to quiet titles of settlers on the Des Moines river lands in Iowa. He gave a history of the case from the time the grant of land was made to the state of Iowa, and stated that 270,005 acres were involved in the bill. By a misconstruction of the granting the state of Iowa had sold certain lands to which it was entitled, and had granted certain other lands to the Des Moines railroad & Navigation company. This state of affairs had given rise to much litigation, and the purpose of the bill was simply to allow parties who had made pre-emption and homestead filings on these lands to have a standing in the courts and have the question judicially determined as to whether the land was public land. After considerable debate the bill was passed.

Herbert, from the committee on naval affairs, reported back the resolution calling on the secretary of the navy for a complete list of the officers now on the retired list of the navy, together with a statement of the specifications for which they were placed thereon. Adopted.

Stone, from the committee on public lands, reported the bill forfeiting certain lands granted to the Southern Pacific railroad company. House calendar.

James, under instruction from the committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, asked leave to offer a resolution making the bill for the free coinage of silver a continuing special order from March 2, not to interfere with the revenue or appropriation bills.

Dougherty objected to the resolution, and the House went into committee of the whole on the half gallon tax bill.

Butterworth opposed the bill, and contended that the half gallon should not be taxed, because the loss by soakage and leakage always exceeded that quantity. He admitted that certain abuses had grown up under the authority granted in the Carlisle bill to draw off spirits in ten gallon packages, which had been taken advantage of by some distillers. But in attempting to correct those abuses the House should be careful not to do a great wrong to the distilling industry. He had prepared a substitute for the pending bill, which amended the Carlisle bill by requiring the minimum capacity of the packages into which spirits ought to be placed to be thirty gallons instead of ten gallons. This substitute, instead of compelling distillers to pay on spirits they did not have, could not use, and could not sell, and instead of doing these men an injustice, would do them a justice, while it prevented them from doing any injustice to the government.

So the committee came back to the consideration of the half gallon tax bill. Butterworth offered a substitute suggested by him in his speech, but it was rejected. The committee then rose and reported the bill to the House and it was passed without division, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.

SENATE.—Frye, from the committee on commerce, reported favorably the bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Staten Island Sound, known as the Arthur bill, and to establish the same as a postal road. Calendar.

Among the bills introduced and appropriately referred was one by Edmunds providing for the inspection of meat for exportation, prohibiting the importation of adulterated articles of food and drink, and authorizing the President to make a proclamation in certain cases.

The educational bill was laid before the Senate, and George continued his remarks in favor of the bill. The debate was continued by Dolph, Platt and Logan. Brief remarks were made by Edmunds and Hoar.

The debate was closed and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—In the morning hour the House resumed, in committee of the whole, the consideration of the Hennepin canal bill. Murphy (Iowa) concluded his speech advocating the measure, and predicted that the latter part of the present century would be famous on account of the canals which would be then constructed.

Rowell (Ill.) supported the bill. Pending the conclusion of his remarks the morning hour expired and the committee rose. The House then again resolved itself into committee of the whole on the pension appropriations bill.

Pending action the committee rose and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.

SENATE.—The education bill was taken up. Allison made a formal presentation of an amendment suggested by him yesterday, to the effect that where separate white and colored schools exist, money should be paid out in the proportion that the illiteracy of the white and colored persons bear to each other, as shown by the census. Allison said the amendment placed the bill strictly on a basis of illiteracy, and he inquired whether the Democratic senators, whose party had oppressed the colored race for many years, would be willing to take from one-third to one-half of the money of the bill. Was it possible that the white race, with the advantage of race and color, would not consent that the poverty stricken colored race should not have as much of this money as their illiteracy fairly entitled them to?

Teller said Colorado had the most efficient common school system in the United States, and 90 per cent. of its children attended those schools. Colorado did not want Federal aid, but was willing Congress should help the South, provided the money was to be applied in the proper proportion of illiteracy between the white and colored children. If both races attended one school the bill might do, but as some states had separate schools for the white and colored children, the bill should be amended so as to secure its application where most needed. If so amended he would vote for it; if not, he could wait another year.

Miller (N. Y.) spoke in favor of the bill, and after an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Referring to the substitute for the Pulitzer resolution directing inquiry into telephone matters, Gibson made remarks impugning the integrity of Pulitzer.

The resolution was adopted without division.

Dorckry, from the committee on Accounts, reported back a resolution, which was adopted, that the committee on Postoffices and Post Roads be empowered to ascertain whether additional legislation is necessary to prevent the monopoly of telegraphic facilities, and to secure to the Southern, Western and Pacific states the benefits of competition between telegraph companies, and to protect the people of the United States against unreasonable charges for telegrapic service.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Tariff Legislation.

At a meeting of the committee on Ways and Means, Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, moved that persons interested in the pending tariff legislation be heard by the committee. The Democratic members refused to consent to unlimited hearings. Finally Mr. Breckenridge offered as a substitute a proposition limiting the time allowed for the hearing of oral arguments to March 12. Adopted. The Republican members of the committee express dissatisfaction with the result, asserting that the time allowed for the hearing is not sufficient to allow the representatives from the Pacific slope to get here.

Hewitt's Minority Report.

In Hewitt's minority report on the resolution to expend the surplus in paying the national debt, he says: It is a grave question whether the power of the treasury to make calls for redemption should ever be entrusted to the government or to the discretion of an official. In other conservative commercial countries, it has been conferred on intermediate agencies in direct communication with the business interests of the people. We have no such system, and hence the treasury has been forced to become a member of the New York clearing house, which is the financial center of the exchanges of the country. The treasury is thus practically engaged in the banking business, not only in the issue of currency, but in adopting its operations to the general requirements of trade. Dangerous as this system is, it was the outgrowth of necessity, and until some other security beside the bonded debt of the United States is divised for the issue of bank currency, the power to come to the relief of the money market in times of stringency must rest with the treasury. One other consideration may be presented as a fatal argument against reduction. A treasuary balance to the amount of $100,000,000 in coin is necessary at all times to be kept for the redemption of legal tender notes. The ability of speculators to reduce this balance below $100,000,000 by presenting demand notes for payment is obvious, and unless the expedient of replacing the amount by sale of bonds be resorted to, the money market can be so manipulated as to impair confidence and bring about general disaster, by which operators for the fall would reap abundant profit at the expense of the legitimate business of the country. The minority being clearly of the opinion that the proposed resolution will neither be economical, so far as the government is concerned, nor advantageous to the interests of the country, but in fact extremely dangerous in times of recurring stringency in the money market, recommend that it be laid upon the table. The report is signed by Hewitt, Reed, Hiscock, Browne and McKinley.

The Senate and the Administration.

In executive session, Sen. Edmunds reported a resolution from the judiciary committee, which was adopted, authorizing the committee to send for persons and papers in their investigation of charges against John Goode, jr., whose nomination to be solicitor general is pending before the committee. The most serious of the charges is said to relate to alleged election frauds when Goode was elected to Congress from the Norfolk district.

The finance committee reported adversely on the nomination of McGraw, collector of internal revenue for West Virginia. There were said to be charges in the treasury department against McCormick, McGraw's predecessor. The charges are not among the papers sent by Sec. Manning to the Senate, and are thus assumed by the majority of the finance committee to be withdrawn. Hence the adverse report.

Brown Powder.

Recent trials at the naval ordnance proving ground at Annapolis of the American brown powder manufactured at the Dupont works in Wilmington, Del., have developed the enormous velocity of 2,029 feet per second in a six-inch breech-loading rifle just constructed at the navy yard in this city for one of the new steel cruisers. The charge of powder was 50 pounds, weight of projectile 100 pounds, and the pressure in the gun only 13 3-10 tons per square inch. This result surpasses any heretofore attained either in this or any other country, and definitely settles any doubt as to the ability of producing the best of powders in the United States.

The Commissioner of Education.

The fourteenth annual report of the commissioner of education has just been issued. It shows the record of education in the United States up to June 30, 1884. Of the condition of education in Ohio the commissioner says:

"Ohio reported in 1883-4 over 1,082,000 youth of legal school age (6-21) and 762,755, or 70 per cent., enrolled in public schools, of whom about 499,000 were in average attendance. These figures show an increase for the year of more than 7,000 in the number enrolled in the public schools, and of over 10,000 in that of average daily attendance, while the number of pupils in private schools fell off from 31,470 to 10,657. Increase is also noted in length of school term, number of school houses, number of teachers permanently employed, and in the amount expended for school purposes, which reached a total of $9,684,369. The country schools suffer for want of competent supervision."

Annexation.

The House passed the bill to annex the northern part of the territory of Idaho to Washington territory.

Government Clerks.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—An association has been incorporated here under the name of the Clerks' Beneficial league. It is composed of government clerks, and its object is to assist discharged clerks by paying to each $200 when removed. The association was formed a year and a half ago, but was not incorporated because of the change in administration, the projectors being fearful that it would not succeed on account of the sweeping discharges that were expected. The present administration's policy has been so conservative in that respect that it was thought safe to go ahead. Each member is required to pay an initiation fee of $2, and whenever a member is discharged a sufficient sum to make up the $200 is assessed upon the remaining members. There are two classes of clerks composing the association, one consisting of those under the civil service law, and the other the per diem clerks and those outside of the law. Branches will be established in all the large cities for postoffice and custom house clerks.

Tariff Topics.

The secretary of the Treasury has written to Morrison, chairman of the ways and means committee, in regard to the probable effect the passage of the Morrison tariff bill will have on the public revenues. In the letter he says that the net reduction computed on the basis of last year's importation would be about $12,000,000. In regard to the provision limiting the maximum of duties to certain ad valorem rates, it says it leaves room for controversy on values, but that the rates could be approximately ascertained by the customs officers. He suggests, however, that provision be made by which the valuation of such officers should be made final, and not leave this important question to be, in after years, subjected to the uncertainties of a trial of court, with the consequent cost to the people of refunds of duty. The same remarks, he says, applies to those clauses of the bill which fix the rate of duty according to the value of the article. He calls attention to the necessity of making more clear in some cases the exact articles to which provisos apply, a troublesome defect in the present tariff law. He expresses the opinion that the provisions in tariff acts fixing the rate of duty according to the correspondent material of chief value leads to litigation, because of the uncertainty of the meaning of that term when applied to a manufactured article. There are a number of such pending, which involve by question and on them the secretary fears the government will be defeated. The term earthen ware, he says, is also open to misconstruction. In a recent case it has been held to mean only hollowware or ware made on the potter's wheel, and if this construction should prevail, glazed tile for illustration becomes a non-enumerated manufactured article, subject to 20 per cent. ad valorem duty. Attention is also called to the uncertainty of the term "broken or granulated rice," and a suggestion made that a maximum size be stated, so as to avoid controversy.

Dakota and Oklahoma.

The Dakota and Oklahoma discussion is now in full blast before the House committee on Territories. It is evident that the Townshend Oklahoma bill will be adversely reported, the opposition to it being unmistakable, but as to Dakota it is difficult to foretell what the committee may do. There are two or three propositions before the committee relating to the question. One of them is the Springer bill to divide the territory by a north and south line into East and West Dakota, but this bill is understood to have been introduced solely to cause delay. There is talk among Democratic members of the committee of amending the bill as it has come from the Senate by inserting a proviso allowing the people by a good majority to approve and ratify the proposed admission of the southern part of the territory before the bill shall become a law. The fact is that the Democrats of the House are afraid to absolutely deny the territory admission to the Union, for they are well aware that it has all the necessary qualificatians of sufficient population, etc., but knowing that on the part of the people of the northern part of the territory there is some slight opposition to the admission of the southern part, mainly among politicians, they hope that by some such pretext as has been proposed the admission of the new state can be delayed for a Congress or two.

Importation of Sugar.

The chief of the bureau of statistics says that of the 2,648,000 pounds of sugar imported into the United States during the last fiscal year, 74 per cent. came from Cuba, Porto Rico, Brazil and British West Indies. These countries, according to latest advices, impose an export duty on sugar. If such is the fact, it is probable that the per cent. of the sugar imported for the last year came from countries imposing an export duty thereon. This would change the figures in reduction in sugar from $10,000,000 to $2,000,000, and the aggregate reduction of duty from $20,000,000 to $12,000,000.

Retaliation.

Mr. Edmunds introduced in the Senate to-day a bill providing for the inspection of meats for exportation, and prohibiting the importation of adulterated articles of food and drink, and authorizing the President to make proclamation in certain cases. The bill gives the President authority to retaliate whenever our products are unjustly discriminated against in foreign countries.

In view of what he (Edmunds) saw in the newspapers about current events in other countries touching American products, on the theory that they were supposed to be diseased, when the fact was obvious that the object was to exclude them, under any circumstances, he (Edmunds) thought it clear that it was time to introduce this bill again.

The Bland Silver Act.

Mr. Hewitt, of New York, presented a memorial in the House of 122 savings banks in New York state, representing 1,165,500 depositors, asking for the repeal of the Bland silver act.

The Educational Bill.

Republican senators generally believe that the Blair educational bill will become a law by the act of this session of Congress. The opposition comes from the old Bourbon families of the South—from men who see that the education of the blacks and the illiterate whites means thought and action on the part of those who in politics and commercial matters are but pack-horses and slaves. They oppose the measure on the ground that it is unconstitutional, claiming that the education of the inhabitants of the states is the pure and simple function of the people of the states, and that the general government has neither the authority nor right to assist in education within the states. This is the ostensible objection.

It is plain, however, that the real objection on the part of the Southerners lies in futures politics. Men who rule the politics of the South do not relish the idea of the "poor white trash" and the negroes thinking for themselves and standing upon an equality with their children in the conventions, caucuses and at the polls. This they call "retrogression" or "reversing the laws of slavery."

A mistaken idea prevails among many people about the breadth of the Blair bill. It has been published, but not explained, that it appropriates $77,000,000. This is an error. It appropriates nothing—not a penny. It simply proposes a scheme of assisting the schools within the state and territories in proportion to the percentage of illiteracy, to carry out which the disbursement of $77,000,000 is contemplated. But Congress must appropriate the money each year to carry out the provisions of the bill, and at any time it is ascertained from the reports received by Congress as to the effects of the work that the expenditure is too great for the benefit derived, Congress may refuse to appropriate the money further, and there it will end.

The first year $7,000,000 is contemplated for distribution by the bill; second, $10,000,000; third year, $15,000,000; fourth year, 13,000,000; fifth year, $11,000,000; sixth year, $9,000,000; seventh year, $7,000,000, and eighth year, $5,000,000.

A Report on Cattle Diseases.

Representative Swinburne, to whom all matters relating to cattle fever in the Western states and Texas fever or cattle plague in the Southern states were referred by the House committee on Agriculture, has made a report on the subject in which he makes a thorough scientific review of the question. He says the condition of the infected cattle and the symptoms before death, combined with the appearance of the animal after death, all lead him to believe that there is a strong analogy between cholera in the human race and the so-called Texas plague in cattle, in the manner of its mode of propagation, and spread among cattle as well as very many conditions and symptoms in common with yellow fever. It would seem that the disease, like cholera, is spread by the excretions of the infected cattle in the course of transportation, and that cattle which have been apparently free from the disease have possessed the germs, which they drop in course of transportation, and which have been received by and infected other cattle. Should this be true, the report says, the remedy would be very simple, and may be made effectual by an efficient quarantining of all diseased cattle, or cattle that have been exposed to the disease. In this case a board fence separating the well from the sick would be sufficient preventive. Dr. Swinburne expresses the opinion that the infected Northern or Western cattle do not transmit the disease one to the other. He recommends an appropriation for a scientific commission to investigate the plague, and discover, if possible, the cause. He also recommends the enactment of a law requiring the transportation of cattle "in cars or boats constructed for the purpose, in which the comfort of the cattle could be secured and overcrowding prevented; and that all railroad and steamboat companies engaged in such traffic be required to provide proper yards at stated distances where the cattle could be unloaded and supplied with pure water and good food, and that at such points the cars or boats engaged in such transportation be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected. It is further recommended that on the appearance of the disease among the cattle, either in infected sections or among cattle in process of transportation, a system of strict quarantine be established and that no infected cattle or cattle exposed to infection, be permitted to leave the quarantine or be offered for sale within 10 days, or until the extreme period of incubation has expired.

Telephone Scandals.

Morrison (Ill), from the committee on Rules, reported a substitute for the Hanback and Pulitzer resolutions directing an inquiry into the Pan-Electric telephone matters. The substitute is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That a select committee, consisting of nine members of this house, be appointed, and when so appointed the committee is hereby directed, at as early a day as possible, to make inquiry into any expenditure on the part of the government incurred relative to the rights of the Bell and Pan-Electric Telephone companies to the priority of patents, said inquiry to include all organizations and companies that have sprung out of the Pan Electric Telephone company or for any other purpose, and also to make full inquiry into the issuance of stock, or any stock of any other company, companies or organizations springing out of the Pan Electric Telephone company, to any person or persons connected with either the legislative, judicial or the executive department of the government of the United States, to whom, where, when and for what consideration in money or influence said stock was delivered; also as to what opinions, decisions and orders have been made by any officers connected with the government, and by whom, and all the circumstances connected therewith or arising therefrom; and the said committee is further authorized and directed to ascertain and report whether either of the telephone companies herein mentioned, or their officers agents and employes, have in any manner approached, influenced or attempted to influence officials or official action through the public press; and if so, when, by whom, and in what manner such influence was exerted or attempted to be exerted; and what newspaper or newspapers were so used, or attempted to be used by them. The said committee shall have power to send for persons, and papers to administer oaths; to sit during the session of the House; to employ a stenographer, and incur any and all such necessary and reasonable expenses as may be required for the purpose of conducting the said investigation, not to exceed the sum of $10,000, which shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House, upon proper vouchers certified by the chairman and one other member of the committee, and may report at any time."

Campaign Issues.

"The campaign issues in the several states this fall," said an old Republican senator, "will be made up largely, of course, from the disregard, and the same time pretensions of civil service reform on the part of this administration. The issue raised by our party in the Senate—that of removing or suspending men for cause and refusing to state what that cause is, thereby blackening the reputations of the officers before the country—will come in for a large share of consideration, because it involves a very high principle."

"Will there be no other prominent issue?" was asked.

"Yes," was the reply. "The attitude of the administration against the people and for Wall street in financial matters will be discussed. People want to know especially why the interest-bearing public debt has not been decreased by this administration as rapidly as the surplus in the treasury and the law provided. Then the miserable appointments made by the President and his

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Our new Double White Perpetual-Flowering Violet, "**Swanley White**," is the queen of fragrant flowers. It produces in great number large pure white double blossoms of great beauty and fragrance. A splendid winter bloomer and desirable for pot or open ground culture. Strong plants, which are now budded and blooming, by mail, **30 cts.** each, **3** for **60 cts**, **12** for **$2.00**.

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cabinet will rise up like ghosts. Soldiers are going to remember—I mean the Union boys—that the Confederates have superseded them in office and trampled in the dust the sacred memories of Union victories, and the spirit they encountered on the battlefields are arrayed against them again. Oh! there are plenty of issues for the Republicans. But what will the Democrats present?"

Invalid Pensions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The House committee on Invalid Pensions has agreed to report to the House bills extending the time within which claims may be filed for arrears of pension. It is probable three reports will be submitted, one by Morrill, one by chairman Matson, favoring the inclusion of all claims now on file, and the third adverse to any extension.

The Duty on Wool.

The treasury department has sustained the action of the collector of customs at Corpus Christi, Tex., in assessing duty at the rate of ten cents per pound on certain wool imported at Laredo and classified as wool of Class 1, costing under 30 cents per pound. The importer appealed from the decision, and claimed that the wool in question is carpet wool, or wool of the third class, valued at less than twelve cents per pound, and dutiable at the rate of two and one-half cents per pound. An examination of the wool showed it to be composed of a very poor quality of Mexican wool, mixed with first-class or merino wool (the proportion of merino wool being 24 per cent.), and that while the presence of wool of the first-class renders the importation liable to the duty assessed, it is believed to be manifestly unjust to assess that rate upon such poor material. The department decide that the wool in its present mixed condition is liable to duty at the rate assessed, but authorizes the collector to have importations of this character sorted for the purposes of correct classification, and to assess duty on the respective quantities of wool of the several classes, which course may be followed in the present case, provided the merchandise remains in the custody of the collector.

The German Carp Racket.

Through the assistance of some Ohio congressmen the fish commission discovered an extensive swindle which has been practiced for some time on Buckeye farmers by parties at Columbus, who claim to be connected with the United States fish commission. Circulars have been sent out from time to time by the Columbus sharpers setting forth that on receipt of $1 a book on fish culture will be sent, and also a casket of live and healthy carp, suitable for stocking fish-ponds. Upon receipt of the dollar a pamphlet or report on fish issued by Congress as a public document is mailed, together with a regular blank application for carp addressed to and such as are issued for the purpose by the fish commission. When the victim gets the blank he fills it out and returns it to the parties at Columbus, who forward it without any comment to an Ohio congressman. The latter, upon receiving the application, takes it to the fish commission and has it billed under the belief that it came direct from the constituent whose name is attached. The swindle is only technical, but the fish commission claim it is a swindle all the same and will likely call the guilty fellows to task for obtaining money under false pretenses.

The President and the Senate.

The minority report of the Senate Judiciary committee on the Duskin case is three or four times as long as the majority report. It embodies no resolutions.

The report says that when the President came into office he found about 95 per cent of the offices filled by Republicans, appointed as a reward for party services. The party to whom the President owed his nomination and election has been exiled from all participation in the civil administration of the government for nearly a quarter of a century. The friends and supporters of the President made application for a re-distribution of the public trusts. No other President has ever been subjected to such severe trials, or had to meet so many grave difficulties, and no other had such an abundant supply of valid reasons and causes urging him to a free exercise of his power of removal from federal office, and no other ever resisted with more firmness the just claims of his supporters or used his power of removal more conscientiously, cautiously and sparingly.

Debt Statement.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Following is a recapitulation of the debt statement issued Monday for the month of February:

Interest bearing debt—	
Bonds at 4½ per cent	$250,000,000 00
Bonds at 4 per cent	737,750,000 00
Bonds at 3 per cent	184,622,350 00
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent	215,800 00
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent	14,000,000 00
Pacific railroad bonds at 6 per cent	64,623,512 00
Principal	1,250,681,662 00
Interest	10,540,844 64
Total	$1,261,222,506 64
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity—	
Principal	4,228,465 26
Interest	237,383 79
Total	$4,465,849 05
Debt bearing no interest—	
Old demand and legal tender notes	346,738,036 00
Certificates of deposit	14,920,000 00
Gold certificates	105,637,050 00
Silver certificates	88,390,814 00
Fractional currency, less $8,375,934 estimated as lost or destroyed	6,959,153 77
Principal	562,645,[illegible] 77
Total debt, principal	$1,817,585,841 03
Interest	10,748,228 43
Total	$1,828,334,071 46
Less cash items available for reduction of the debt	223,955,748 94
Less reserve held for redemption of U. S. notes	100,000,000 00
Total	$323,955,748 94
Total debt, less available cash items	$1,504,378,322 52
Net cash in the treasury	72,728,202 96
Debt less cash in the treasury March 1, 1886	1,432,080,319 60
Debt less cash in the treasury February 1, 1886	1,434,782,272 91
Decrease of debt during the month	2,702,153 31
Cash in the treasury, available for reduction of the debt—	
Gold held for gold certificates actually outstanding	105,637,050 00
Silver held for silver certificates actually outstanding	88,390,816 00
U. S. notes held for certificates of deposits actually outstanding	14,920,000 00
Cash held for matured debt and interest unpaid	15,006,693 69
Fractional currency	1,189 25
Total available for reduction of the debt	223,955,748 94
Reserve fund held for redemption of U S notes, acts of January 14, 1875, and July 12, 1882	100,000,000 00
Unavailable for reduction of the debt—	
Fractional silver coin	28,811,037 43
Minor coin	531,328 17
Total	29,342,[illegible] 60
Certificates held as cash	[illegible]
Net cash balance on hand	72,298,202 92
Total cash in the treasury as shown by treasurer's general account	$491,459,985 52

Notes.

The House committee on Territories has directed an adverse report to be made on Rep. Townshend's bill to organize the entire Indian territory into the territory of Oklahoma.

The amount of standard dollars in the treasury, after deducting silver certificates in circulation February 20, was $82,587,546, as compared with $67,627,842, in the treasury July 31, 1885.

On Wednesday and Thursday next the House Postoffice committee will hear arguments by persons interested in the question as to whether the government will add the telegraph to the postal service by contracting with telegraph companies to transmit intelligence by electricity.

The Judiciary committee of the House agreed to an adverse report upon the Senate bill providing for an increase in the case of the salaries to the judges of the United States District court to $5,000 per annum.

A test vote was taken by the House committee on Public Lands on the proposition to repeal the preemption law. The result was decidedly in favor of reporting a repealing measure.

The Maxwell-Preller Affair.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 24.—The widely circulated statement that a dentist of Oakland, Cal., would appear as an important witness against Maxwell, the alleged murderer of Preller, whose badly decomposed body was found in a trunk at the Southern hotel in this city, is pronounced false. The dentist stated that he felt confident that he could identify this body as that of Preller, because when the latter was in Oakland he did some dentistry work upon his teeth, which he stated he could easily recognize upon an examination. It appears now that there is no truth in this statement, and that the dentist, anxious for notoriety, sought it by circulating the above canard.

Edison and His Bride.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 24.—Thomas A. Edison, the well known electrician, was married this afternoon at Akron, O., to Miss Nina, the daughter of Lewis Miller, a prominent manufacturer, and president of the Chautauqua Sunday School assembly. The ceremony was performed at 3 o'clock at Oak Place, Mr. Miller's elegant residence, in the presence of about 100 invited guests. Lieut. F. W. Tappan, U. S. navy, was Mr. Edison's best man. Mr. and Mrs. Edison will go to Mr. Edison's winter home near Fort Meyers, Fla.

STUBBORN GROVER.

The President on the Senate's Right to Papers.

The following message was sent to the Senate on Monday by Pres. Cleveland:

To the Senate of the United States:

Ever since the beginning of the present session of the Senate, the different heads of the departments attached to the executive branch of the government have been plied with various requests and demands from committees of the Senate, from members of such committees, and at last from the Senate itself, requiring the transmission of reasons for the suspension of certain officials during the recess of that body, or for the papers touching the conduct of such officials, or for all papers and documents relating to such suspensions, or for all documents and papers filed in such departments in relation to the management and conduct of the offices held by such suspended officials.

The different terms from time to time adopted in making these requests and demands, the order in which they succeeded each other, and the fact that when made by the Senate the resolution for that purpose was passed in executive session, have led to the presumption, the correctness of which will, I suppose, be candidly admitted, that from first to last the information thus sought and the papers thus demanded were desired for use by the Senate and its committees in considering the propriety of the suspensions referred to, though these suspensions are my executive acts, based upon considerations addressed to me alone, and for which I am wholly responsible. I have had no invitation from the Senate to state the position which I have felt constrained to assume in relation to the same, or to interpret for myself my acts and motives in the premises. In this condition of affairs, I have forborne addressing the Senate upon the subject, lest I might be accused of thrusting myself unbidden upon that body, but the report of the committee on the Judiciary of the Senate, lately presented and published, which censures the attorney general of the United States for his refusal to transmit certain papers relative to a suspension from office, and which also, if I correctly interpreted it, evidences a misapprehension of the position of the Executive upon the question of such suspension, will, I hope, justify this communication.

I do not suppose that the public offices of the United States are regulated or controlled in their relations to either House of Congress by the fact that they were created by laws enacted by themselves. It must be that these instrumentalities were created for the benefit of the people and to answer the general purposes of government under the constitution and the laws, and that they are unincumbered by any lien in favor of either branch of Congress growing out of their construction, and embarrassed by any obligation to the Senate as to the price of their creation. The complaint of the committee that access to official papers in the public offices is denied the Senate, is met by the statement that at no time has it been the disposition or the intention of the President, or any department of the executive branch of the government, to withold from the Senate official documents or papers filed in any of the public offices. While it is by no means conceded that the Senate has the right, in any case, to review the act of the executive in removing or suspending a public officer upon official documents or otherwise, it is considered that documents and papers of that nature should, because they are official, be freely transmitted to the Senate upon its demand, trusting the use of the same for proper and legitimate purposes to the good faith of that body. And though no such paper or document has been specifically demanded in any of the numerous requests and demands made upon the departments, yet as often as they were found in the public offices they have been furnished in answer to such applications. The letter of the attorney-general in response to the resolution of the Senate in the particular cases mentioned in the committee's report was written at my suggestion and by my direction. There had been no official papers or documents filed in his department relating to the case within the period specified in the resolution.

The letter was intended, by its description of the papers and documents remaining in the custody of the department, to convey the idea that they were not official, and it was assumed that the resolution called for information and papers and documents of the same character as were required by the requests and demands which preceded it. Everything that had been written or done on behalf of the Senate from the beginning pointed to all letters and papers of a private and unofficial nature as the objects of the search if they were to be found in the departments, and provided they had been presented to the Executive with a view to consideration upon the question of suspension from office. Against the transmission of such papers and documents I have interposed my advice and direction. This has not been done, as is suggested in the committee's report, upon the assumption on my part that the attorney-general, or any other head of a department, is the servant of the President, and is to give or withhold copies of documents in his office according to the will of the Executive, and not otherwise—but because I regard the papers and documents withheld and addressed to me, or intended for my use and action, purely unofficial and private, not infrequently confidential and having reference to the performance of a duty exclusively mine. I consider them in no proper sense as upon the files of the department, but as deposited there for my convenience, remaining still completely under my control. I suppose if I desired to take them into my custody I might do so with entire propriety; and if I saw fit to destroy them no one could complain. The papers and documents that are now the objects of the Senate's quest consist of letters and representations addressed to the executive, or intended for his inspection. They are voluntarily written and presented by private citizens, who are not in the least instigated thereto by any official invitation, or at all subject to official control. While some of them are entitled to executive consideration, many of them are so irrelevant, or in the light of other facts so worthless, that they have not been given the least weight in determining the question to which they are supposed to relate. Are all these, simply because they are preserved, to be considered official documents and subject to the inspection of the Senate? If not, who is to determine which belongs to this class? Are the motives and purposes of the Senate, as they are day by day developed, such as would be satisfied with my selection? Am I to submit to theirs at the risk of being charged with making a suspension from office upon evidence which was not even considered? Are these papers to be regarded official because they have not only been presented but preserved in the public offices? Their nature and character remain the same whether they are kept in the executive mansion or deposited in the departments. There is no mysterious power of transition in departmental custody, nor is there magic in the undefined and sacred solemnity of department files. If the presence of these papers in the public offices is a stumbling block in the way of the performance of senatorial duty it can be easily removed. The papers and documents which have been described derive no official character from any constitutional, statutory or other requirement, making them necessary to the performance of the official duty of the Executive.

It will not be denied, I suppose, that the President may suspend a public officer in the entire absence of any papers or documents to aid his official judgment and discretion, and I am quite prepared to avow that the cases are not few in which suspension from office have depended more upon oral representations made to me by citizens of known good repute and by members of the House of Representatives and Senators of the United States, than upon any letters and documents presented for my examination. I have not felt justified in suspecting the veracity, integrity and patriotism of the senators or ignoring their representations, because they were not in party affiliation with the majority of their associates, and I recall a few suspensions which bear the approval of individual members identified politically with the majority in the Senate. While, therefore, I am constrained to deny the right of the Senate to papers and documents described, so far as the right to the same is based upon the claim that they are in any view of the subject official, I am also led unequivocably to dispute the right of the Senate by the aid of any documents whatever, or in any way save through the judicial progress of trial or impeachment, to review or reverse the act of the executive in the suspension during the recess of the Senate of officials.

I believe the power to remove or suspend such officials is vested in the President alone, by the constitution, which in express terms provides that the executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America, and he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed. The Senate belongs to the legislative branch of the government. When the constitution, by express provision, superadded to its legislative duties the right to advise and consent to appointments to office, and to sit as a court of impeachment, it conferred upon that body all the control and regulation of executive action supposed to be necessary for the safety of the people. And this express and special grant of such extraordinary powers, not in any way related to, or growing out of general senatorial duty, and in itself a departure from the general plan of our government, should be held under a familiar maxim of construction to exclude every other right of interference with executive functions.

In the first Congress which assembled after the adoption of the constitution, comprising many who aided in its preparation, a legislative construction was given to that instrument in which the independence of the executive in the matter of removals from office was fully sustained. I think it will be found that in the subsequent discussions of this question there was generally, if not at all times, a proposition pending to in some way curtail this power of the President by legislation, which furnishes evidence that to limit such power it was supposed to be necessary to supplement the constitution by such legislation.

The first enactment of this description was passed under a stress of partisanship and political bitterness, which culminated in the President's impeachment. This law provided that the Federal officers to which it applies could only be suspended during the recess of the Senate, when shown by evidence, satisfactory to the President, to be guilty of misconduct in office or crime, or when incapable or disqualified to perform their duties, and that within twenty days after the next meeting of the Senate it should be the duty of the President to report to the Senate such suspension with the evidence and reasons for his actions in the case. This statute, passed in 1867, when Congress was overwhelmingly and bitterly opposed politically to the President, may be regarded as an indication that even then it was thought necessary by a Congress determined upon the subjugation of the Executive to legislate its will and furnish itself a law for that purpose, instead of attempting to reach the object intended by an invocation of any pretended constitutional right. The law which thus found its way to our statute book was plain in its terms, and its intent needed no avowal. If valid, and now in operation, it would justify the present course of the Senate and command the obedience of the Executive to its demands.

My oath to support and defend the constitution, my duty to the people who have chosen me to execute the powers of their great office and not to relinquish them, and my duty to the chief magistracy, which I must preserve unimpaired in all its dignity and vigor, compels me to refuse to comply with these demands. To the end that the service may be improved, the Senate is invited to the fullest scrutiny of the persons submitted to them for public office in recognition of the constitutional power of that body, to advise and consent to their appointment. I shall continue, as I have thus far done, to furnish, at the request of the confirming body, all the information I possess touching the fitness of the nominees placed before them for their action, both when they are proposed to fill vacancies and to take the place of suspended officials. Upon a refusal to confirm I shall not assume the right to ask the reasons for the action of the Senate, nor question its determination. I cannot think that anything more is required to secure worthy incumbents in public office than a careful and independent discharge of our respective duties, within their well-defined limits. Though the propriety of suspensions might be better assured if the action of the President was subject to review by the Senate, yet if the constitution and the laws have placed this responsibility upon the executive branch of the government, it should not be divided, nor the discretion which it involved relinquished. It has been claimed that the present executive, having pledged himself not to remove officials except for cause, the fact of their suspension implies such misconduct on the part of a suspended official as to injure his character and reputation, and therefore the Senate should review the case for his vindication.

I have said that certain officials should not, in my opinion, be removed during the continuance of the term for which they were appointed, solely for the purpose of putting in their place those in political affiliation with the appointing power, and this declaration was immediately followed by a description of official partizanship which ought not to entitle those in whom it was exhibited to consideration. It is not apparent how an adherence to the course announced carries with it the consequences described. If in any degree the suggestion is worthy of consideration it is to be hoped that there may be a defense against unjust suspension in the justice of the executive. Every pledge which I have made, by which I have placed limitation upon my exercise of executive power, has been faithfully redeemed. Of course the pretense is not put forth that no mistakes have been committed, but not a suspension has been made except it appeared to my satisfaction that the public welfare would be improved thereby. Many applications for suspension have been denied, and the adherence to the rule laid down to govern my action as to such suspensions have caused much irritation and impatience on the part of those who have insisted upon more changes in the offices. The pledges I have made were made to the people, and to them I am responsible for the manner in which they have been redeemed. I am not responsible to the Senate, and I am unwilling to submit my actions and my official conduct to them for judgment.

There are no grounds for an allegation that the fear of my being found false to my professions, influences me in declining to submit to the demands of the Senate. I have not constantly refused to suspend officials and thus incurred the displeasure of my political friends, and yet wilfully broken faith with the people for the sake of being false to them.

The threat proposed in the resolutions now before the Senate that no confirmations will be made unless the demands of that body be complied with, are sufficient to discourage or deter me from following in the way which I am convinced leads to better government for the people.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

The Blue Ribbon Army in Pennsylvania.

MEADVILLE, Pa., Feb. 28.—The Casino is crowded nightly with enthusiastic people eager to hear the words of the great temperance advocate, Francis Murphy. Great good is being done, and many who have never before signed the pledge have, under the influence of Mr. Murphy, joined the blue ribbon army. A special meeting for men and boys was held this afternoon. A large number went forward and enrolled their names for total abstinence. During a recent meeting the alarm of fire was sounded and the immense audience for a moment became panic-stricken. The choir immediately began singing, which brought partial quiet. After this Rev. T. L. Flood informed the assembly that every precaution had been taken against fire, that one side of the building was constructed in sections, and that men were ready on the slightest notice to remove them, thus giving a chance for all to escape. The audience then resumed their seats and the meeting proceeded.

Last evening the ladies of the city gave a supper in Library Hall for the benefit of the temperance cause. The Northwestern band furnished music gratuitously. It was a decided success financially. About 800 took supper, among whom were seen many men of intemperate habits and saloon-keepers.

Wheat Badly Damaged in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Feb. 26.—The first discouraging report of the growing wheat crop of Kansas comes from Washington county. J. M. Jackson, a prominent grower living near Clifton, has made an examination of his fields, and finds his crop already damaged to a considerable extent. The examination shows that the roots are dry, and the blades resemble cured hay. Mr. Jackson has lived on his farm sixteen years, never failing to raise a crop of wheat. He estimates that at the best there will only be about 50 per cent. of a crop on old ground, and in some fields much less. Wheat sown on new breaking will yield much better. There is about 80 per cent. of the wheat sown on old ground. March is the worst month on winter wheat, and should it be damaged to a greater extent, the wheat crop the coming year in northern Kansas will be light indeed.

Favorable Reports From Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 1.—During the month of February, with the exception of two or three days, the weather has been very fine and promising. The snow disappeared slowly, and no floods resulted, most of the moisture sinking into the ground, thus preparing the soil for crops. The corn left in open cribs or on the ground comes into market now rather damp. Some time will be required to dry it thoroughly. Farm operations have already commenced, and in the southwestern part of the state some seeding has been done, and the ground is found in excellent condition. Winter wheat, what little there is, has passed the winter thus far safely, and is now in excellent condition. Reports from the cattle regions are not more unfavorable than for previous years, and the losses, while large in the aggregate, will show only a small per cent.

Mercantile Agencies.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 24.—A case was decided in the Superior court to-day of considerable importance. George Crist, a lumber dealer of this city, sued Bradstreet's mercantile agency on the ground that it had misrepresented him by rating him erroneously, and claimed $10,000 damages. The defense was that Crist had refused to furnish information usually obtained from business men and that agency was therefore obliged to make an estimate from outside sources, which was done, it is claimed, without any malice. The jury sustained this defense and returned a verdict in favor of the agency.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Great Britain.

TRIAL OF THE SOCIALISTS.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The magistrate, after the reporters had concluded their testimony, announced that he intended to commit all the prisoners for trial. Hyndman, who defended himself, denied that there was any case either himself or his companions. He said: "If I am to be condemned on my speeches, then Mr. Chamberlin should stand in the dock with me."

IRISH PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—It is reported that the first outline of Gladstone's Irish proposals has been presented to his colleagues in the cabinet, and that the premier goes the whole length of restoring the Irish parliament.

PRESENTED TO THE QUEEN.

LONDON, March 1. — Mr. Edward J. Phelps, United States minister to the court of St. James, and his wife, were to-day presented to Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle.

THE NAME OF THE DEITY.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—The municipal authorities have ordered that the name of the deity be expunged from childrens' books issued by the metropolitan school committee.

France.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—A new kind of sensation was made in the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon. A strange man in the galleries arose, excitedly drew a revolver, fired it twice with downward aim, and then coolly threw a letter toward M. Clemenceu. The man was quickly seized and hurried out by the police. When the excitement had subsided, a flattened bullet was found at the feet of the president of the Chamber.

The prisoner said he was a soldier who had been so ill-treated by his superiors and ignored by the officers of justice that he had resorted to that desperate expedient of creating the sensation which he had produced, to secure attention to his grievances. He asserted that the letter which he threw towards M. Clemenceu contained an offer to give to the government the names of the betrayers of Metz.

IN THE INTEREST OF LABORING MEN.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—The Socialist members of the Deputies joined in sending a telegram to the British workmen in the House of Commons, proposing a joint international movement in the interests of laboring men. The main objects of the proposed movement are to be the securing of reduction in the hours of labor, improvement in the sanitary condition of workshops, proper limits to the work obtained of women and minors, and an absolute prohibition against allowing children of either sex under 14 years of age to work at all in shops or factories. The telegram suggests that the British workmen join those of France in inviting the workmen of America and Europe to send delegates to a congress to be held next September, in some place to be hereafter designated, for the purpose of discussing means to "emancipate the workmen of all countries."

Germany.

FOREIGNERS BOUNCED.

BERLIN, Feb. 25.—All workmen of foreign birth have been discharged from employment in the government dock yards. This action has been taken because of the disclosures in the case of Capt. Sarauw, recently convicted of having sold plans and information of German fortifications to Major Grisot, of the French General staff. Capt. Sarauw is a Dane, and no man of German birth has yet been arrested for this offense. It is thought that no persons of foreign birth will be permitted to remain in the service of the German war department.

BISMARCK.

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—Prince Bismarck is suffering from an attack of sciatica, and is unable to receive any callers.

THE MAY LAWS.

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—Emperor William gave an audience yesterday to Dr. Kopp, the bishop of Fulda. It is believed that the subject of conversation between the emperor and the bishop was the bill recently introduced by Prince Bismarck in the upper house of the Russian Diet, amending the May laws in a direction hostile to the church of Rome.

Canada.

EDICT AGAINST TOBOGGANING.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 25.—The several Roman Catholic Bishops of the Dominion have instructed the priesthood to caution their congregation of the evil results which follow the fashionable pastimes now engaged in in Canada. The edict condemns tobogganing and skating. The ladies of the church are enjoined not to attend any such sports, which must have a tendency to demoralization through indiscriminate mingling of sexes. The attempt to put a stop to these most popular winter sports by the church has created quite a sensation.

THE FISHERIES.

OTTAWA, Feb. 25.—The governor general says, in reference to the fisheries question, that should the negotiations between Her Majesty's government and the government of the United States for the appointment of a commission prove a failure, Parliament will be asked to make provisions for the protection of the fisheries by the extension of the present system of marine police.

A HALF-BREED CONVENTION.

WINNEPEG, Feb. 28.—The half-breeds held a public meeting yesterday at St. Lawrence, the headquarters of the late rebellion. Leading men from all the French parishes were present. Resolutions were adopted thanking the government in warm terms for the humane manner in which the half-breeds had been treated since last spring. It was decided that the half-breeds should ask the government for a free grant of their lands, basing the claim on being the original possessors. They will also ask that an industrial school for half-breed children be established in the district; that amnesty be extended to half-breeds in prison and across the border; that naturalization be made more accessible, and that electoral districts be erected in French. The name of Riel was not mentioned.

KNIGHTS vs. CATHOLICS.

Opinions Expressed by Vice General Conway, of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—Upon seeing, last night, the dispatch from Montreal, announcing that the archbishop of Quebec had issued a mandement condemning the Knights of Labor and all other orders who take the oath of secrecy, Vice General Conway, of this city, said:

"I doubt the authenticity of the report, and advise that it not be given much credence. If the good archbishop found fault with the Knights of Labor, he would not refuse Mr. Powderly's offer to eleminate the objectionable feature. We see nothing reprehensible in the Knights of Labor or any other trades unions as we have them here. They are no worse, no more oath-bound, than our Hibernians or Foresters, and I am chaplain myself in several such orders. There are few priests in the diocese who are not. Their secrecy is a business secrecy, and intended for no evil purpose. The labor organizations believe in settling their troubles by arbitration. They do not teach the destruction of property. I think the workingmen are made better by such organizations. They tend to elevate and to teach the principles of self-government with principles open and avowed. There may be local abuses in the orders, as known to the Archbishop of Quebec, of which I know nothing. In any event, his jurisdiction does not extend to the United States.

"Were we to pronounce against such societies, it would affect 10,000 of our members in Chicago alone. But, as I said before, we see nothing reprehensible in labor organizations, but rather feel like encouraging them. As far as I know there is not the least clash between their principles and our church teachings."

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 27.—Archbishop Kendrick, of this Catholic diocese, which is very large, in reply to questions asking his opinion of the order of Knights of Labor, was emphatic in his denunciation of the order as regards its relations to the Catholic church, and, while not speaking officially, stated very positively that he was opposed to any member of his diocese becoming a Knight of Labor under any circumstances.

Democratic Editors Denounce the Administration.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 25.—The Democratic State Editorial convention met here to-day. The president, Scott Ray, in his address, made a bitter attack on the administration of Pres. Cleveland and the civil service law. A resolution was passed directing copies of the speech to be sent to the President and each member of his Cabinet, but during the afternoon this resolution was rescinded and the whole matter referred to the committee on resolutions, who afterwards reported condemning the dilatoriness of the administration in turning out Republicans and putting Democrats in, favoring unlimited coinage of silver dollars, in favor of Sen. Frye's new bill, and against the civil service law.

A Raid on the Chinese.

MARYSVILLE, Cal., Feb. 26.—News has reached here that a body of masked men from Wheatland compelled Chinese on three ranches near Wheatland to leave their sleeping quarters, and marched them to Wheatland, where they were turned loose. At one ranch the Chinese quarters were fired and destroyed, with all contents.

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War History by Gen. Sherman—When Grant Was Under a Cloud.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The *North American Review* contains the letter from Gen. Sherman to Col. Scott, which was the basis of the controversy with Gen. Fry, preceded by an address which was intended to be delivered before the Loyal Legion of Cincinnati, but Sherman says the sudden and unexpected death of Hancock the evening previous, changed the whole character of the proceedings.

Following are extracts from the address, which is quite lengthy:

As soon as Gen. Fry's article appeared, Gen. Grant's friends called my attention to it, and my letter-book or memory retaining no expression of opinion so positive as that used, I naturally requested the editor to ascertain from Gen. Fry the source of his quotation, that I might explain or ascertain who had revealed my private letters. Fry's answer was evasive, calling on Sherman to deny the words and the "sentiment" before he would substantiate his statement. I again called on him, and appealed to the war department without success, generally explaining to correspondents that I thought it impossible I could have used that particular form of expression, and believed Gen. Fry had a malicious motive. I received, too late, a notice by a roundabout way, from a gentleman of Cincinnati, that Fry was cunningly laying a trap to catch me, and it was not till January 29 that Col Scott himself first revealed to me the actual source of this mischievous paragraph. Detached and used as a text for a sermon it was as clear a forgery as has ever been perpetrated. Taking my letter to Col Scott in its integrity, though manifestly never meant for publication, I contend it is eminently consistent with my constant friendship for Grant from Shiloh to the day we deposited his remains in the tomb at Riverside. The date, September 6, 1885, is prior to the publication of Grant's "Memoirs," in which, on page 385, he positively records that his position at Corinth, June, 1862, had become "so unbearable" that he had resolved to go to the rear, and was persuaded by Sherman, or quoting his own words: "I then obtained permission to leave the department, but Gen. Sherman happened to call on me as I was about starting, and urged me so strongly not to think of going that I concluded to remain."

Now, it is a matter of notoriety that from February to July, 1862, Grant was under a cloud, hounded by the newspapers, and by a clique of officers of whom Fry was one, until, as he himself says, his position became "unbearable." And during all that time Gen. Sherman was his steadfast friend, and discovered in him those pure, unselfish, manly qualities which afterward yielded such precious fruits to our country and mankind. Can it then be wondered at, after 24 years, that Sherman should be a little surprised that the habitual libeler of Grant (see his published volume, 1884, "The Army Under Buel"), should attempt to assume the character of Grant's panegyrist at his expense. * * * * * *

Following is an exract from Sherman's letter to Col. Scott, dated September 6, 1885:

Now as to Halleck-Grant. I had the highest possible opinion of Halleck's knowledge and power, and never blamed him for mistrusting Grant's ability. Had C. F. Smith lived, Grant would have disappeared to history after Donelson. Smith was a strong, nervous, vigorous man when I reported to him in person at Fort Henry. I saw him again at Savannah on his steamboat Tigress, I believe. He threatened to arrest me if I did not prevant Col. Tom Worthington coming to bore him. I saw him after he skinned his leg in stepping into a yawlboat, and I believe as well as I believe that three years ago I lived in Washington, that Gen. Smith reported to Gen. Halleck, that by reason of this mere accident he could not mount a horse, and that was the reason that Gen. Grant, then left behind at Fort Henry, was ordered to Savannah and Pittsburg Landing to resume his command. Gen. Smith's adjutant general, T. J. Newsham, is still living over in Edwardsville, Ill., and he insists that after the general's death he carefully prepared a full copy of letters and telegrams, which were sent to Mrs. C. F. Smith. These will turn up the same or similar. Of the facts reported by Badeau on page 108, volume I., and I believe he possesses the letter of Gen. Robert Allen, from which he quotes at length, I am certain that Halleck told me as much, and that Allen did also. Halleck and Grant are now dead, but Allen lives in London, has prepared much for publication, but his last letter to me within the years intimates he will not publish, but his MSS. will remain, and the truth will come out. I believe the fact as firmly as I believe that Mr. Lincoln made his executive order of July 11, 1862, assigning Halleck to the "command of all the land forces as general-in-chief." I believe Lincoln was justified in this act by the then condition of affairs, and that he (Halleck) having no one willing and competent, in his judgment, to command the three armies of Buell, Pope and Grant, made the best disposition he could of affairs at the West, and most properly obeyed the executive order of Pres. Lincoln to go East. Grant, therefore, was called back to Corinth by virtue of his commission, not by selection, and simply resumed command of all the troops left in the District of West Tennessee. On June 23, 1862, I myself saw Gen. Grant en route from Corinth to Memphis, 96 miles; had a long talk with him. He was *ordered* there and made the ride by land without escort other than his orderlies and clerks. He was *ordered* back to Corinth July 11, by of Columbus, because Halleck was ordered to Washington, the motive for which was the condition of affairs with McClellan in Virginia. From the 21st of February, 1862, till July 11, 1862—five long, bitter months—Grant was under a cloud, but these tested and strengthened the qualities which were in him, and which produced such fruits.

I don't blame Mr. Lincoln or Halleck, Buell or anybody; but I do believe we now, after twenty years, should know more of the exact truth than we seem to possess.

With great respect, your friend,
W. T. SHERMAN.

Then follow the letters from Sherman to George Morrison, Fry to Col. Scott, and Sherman to Scott, heretofore published.

Another Mob in Oregon Order the Chinese to Leave at Once.

PORTLAND, Ore., March 1.—Between midnight and 2 o'clock this morning, a mob of 80 masked men divided into squads of twenty each, and visited the Chinese working back of East Portland and Albina, an eastern suburb of this city, and drove them out. There were 180 Chinese in all, and all of them were engaged in wood chopping and grubbing on land lying one to three miles back of the towns mentioned. Some of the men wore masks, others had their faces blackened, and others wore sacks over their heads, with holes for eyes. All were armed. They went to the camps where the Chinese were asleep, routed them out, displayed revolvers, and ordered them to pack up and leave at once. The Chinese offered no resistance, and allowed themselves to be driven to a ferry-boat and taken to this city. The mob worked with great secrecy. The night was dark, and the officers of the law knew nothing of its action until the Chinese arrived here and were marching up the street from the ferry, at 2 o'clock in the morning.

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CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

There was a large attendance at the funeral of John B. Gough, which took place Wednesday at his late home "Hillside," in the town of Boyleston.

Martin O. Simons, tried at Baraboo, Wis., for arson, was acquitted on the ground that there is no law prohibiting the burning of one's own house.

Washington's birthday was celebrated in the City of Mexico by the laying of the corner stone of an American hospital. The American minister delivered an address and Joaquin Miller read a poem.

John Glab, mayor of Dubuque, Iowa, announces that he will organize a stock company for the erection of a large distillery in the suburbs of that city.

The Danger of Keeping a Spitz Dog.

CADILLAC, Mich., Feb. 25.—Last September Willie Hodgskin was bitten by a Spitz dog while at play. Willie's mother had punished the dog and it ran under the bed. Willie attempted to coax it out, when suddenly it flew at him and bit his hand. Nothing further was thought of it until a few days ago, when the lad became ill and manifested symptoms of hydrophobia. Convulsions began Monday evening, and have continued at intervals since. During the convulsions he barks, growls, snaps his teeth together, froths at the mouth, and endeavors to bite his attendants. When free from pain he converses freely with the multitude of callers, but is losing his memory. Drugs produce no effect. He is attended by three physicians. All agree as to the disease being hydrophobia, and it is now well advanced in the second stage. The third is now apparently setting in. He probably will not hold out longer than two or three days.

A young man was recently bitten by the same dog, and a great deal of anxiety is felt for him. All the dogs here of this breed will be killed at once, and there are strong indications of a general dog war being inaugurated.

Edison on the Indiana Telephone Decision.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 26.—Mr. Edison, the well-known inventor, spent a day here on his way to Florida with his bride. To one of his many callers he spoke of the recent telephone decision in Indiana, saying: "If that doctrine is to be followed, the patent office might as well be shut up, as inventors will not produce patents if they cannot be backed by capital. Such a doctrine is fatal to patents and progress. It has proved so in England, where Parliament not only fixed the rates, but provided for the purchase of electric light plants by municipalities at their values, without any consideration of the good will. The consequence is that the development of electric light in England has been stopped. It would be hopeless to attempt to raise capital for an invention if the legislature fixes the compensation for the use of the patent. I understand a patent right to be a compact between the whole people of the United States and the inventor, that if he will produce something new and useful they will give him a monopoly of it for seventeen years, and then that they are to have it for all time. I believe that Indiana law will be pronounced unconstitutional by the Supreme court of the United States."

The McCormick Works.

CHICAGO, March 2.—The McCormick works opened as usual this morning. There were large crowds of idle men about the works, but the presence of the police prevented any outbreak on their part, even though they had contemplated one. Five hundred and forty men reported for work, an increase of 200 over yesterday, and the managers of the works expect that the number will be increased to 800 to-morrow. The officers think the strike is practically ended.

Brown's Bronchial Troches for Coughs and Colds: "I do not see how it is possible for a public man to be himself in winter without this desirable aid."—*Rev. R. M. Devens, Pocasset, Mass.*

Market Column.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK'S BUSINESS.

Financial.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE,
WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1886.

The following is the statement of the New York banks for the week ending Saturday:

Loans, increase	$1,513,200
Specie, decrease	4,663,100
Legal tenders, decrease	2,310,500
Deposits, decrease	4,842,000
Circulation, decrease	12,600
Reserve, decrease	5,763,100

The banks now hold $26,733,768 in excess of the 25 per cent. rule.

The BLADE's afternoon dispatch dated Wall street, 3 p. m., says: The stock market was active and strong from noon until about 2:30, when there was a moderate reaction, which did not last long, for in the final dealings the market became strong and closed at about the best figures of the day.

The following shows the change in governments during the past week:

	March 2.	Feb. 23.
4½s coupons	112⅞	113⅜
4s coupons	127⅛	125¾
3s registered	100⅝	100⅝
Pacific 6s, '95	126	126

TRADE.

The general trade of the country was slightly more active during the past week. Evidences of a better movement of goods of all kinds in the near future is becoming more marked.

THE MARKETS.

On Tuesday of last week No. 2 red wheat sold in this market at 94c; on Wednesday it closed at 93½c; on Thursday 94¼c was the price; on Friday it marked 93c; on Saturday it noted 93c, and on Monday it marked 93c, showing a decline within the week of 1c.

There was nothing in the situation within the past week to warrant a movement for better prices in wheat. Reports were received of damage to the winter wheat, but as there has been no sudden freezing and thawing, the reports had but little effect. March is now here, and with it will come damaging reports, which will at times cause wide fluctuations in the market, but the best way for a dealer in wheat is to use his own judgment. The weather reports will be pretty conclusive evidence as to whether the changes have been of a nature as to injure wheat. It is believed by many that better prices will rule.

Corn took about the same course as wheat during the week. Receipts have been liberal.

Toledo Maret.

At to-day's session of the Toledo Produce Exchange the sales were light in cash wheat at a decline.

Sales No. 2 red wheat to-day		5,000
" " "	Saturday	5,000

No 2 soft red wheat, 91¾c to close trade; No 2 soft red Lake Shore, 91¾c, ½c decline; No 2 soft red Narrow Gauge wheat, 91½c, ¼c off; No 3 soft red Lake Shore cash and to arrive, 90c; Rejected Red Lake Shore, 75c.

For future delivery sales were fair in No 2 red wheat. Prices lower, closing weak.

	Mar. bu.	Apr. bu.	May bu.	June. bu.	July. bu.
Sales to-day			290000	50000	
" yesterday			210000	120000	

Seller May, 93¼c, touched 92⅞c and closed as 93⅛c, ⅛c decline; seller June, 94⅛@94¼c, lest price to close, ⅛c lower.

Cash corn sold quite freely. Prices steady. No 3 corn, 37½c, Narrow Gauge; No 4 corn, 35c, D. & M and Wabash, and 36c Narrow Gauge; No 3 yellow, 37½c Narrow Gauge and 38c Wabash; No 3 white corn, 37c.

Oats—Sale No 2 at 32c, Narrow Gauge.

Clover Seed—Sales 691 bags. Prices steady but 5c lower. Prime seed, $5 55; No 2 seed, $5 40.

Timothy Seed—Sale 20 bags Prime at $2 05.

Butter—Fine, 15@16c.

Eggs—15@16c.

Potatoes—45@50c.

Apples—$1 5 @2 00 per bbl.

Poultry Chickens, 7@8c. Turkeys, 10@11. Geese, 9@10c.

General Produce.

DETROIT, March 2.—Wheat—No 1 white, 93½c cash; —c March; 93⅝c May; No 2 red, 90¾c cash and March; 91¾c April; 92⅜c May; No 3 red,—. Corn—38½c. Oats—No 2 white, —c; No 2, 32½c.

BALTIMORE, March 2.—Wheat—Western easy and closing quiet; No. 2 winter red, spot, 90½@90¾c; March, 90½@90¾c; May, 93⅛@93c. Corn—Western easy and closing steady; mixed, spot, 47@47¼c; March, 46¾@46⅞c; May, 46¼@46⅜c; steamer, 45¼@45½c. Oats firm and dull; western white, 38@40c; do mixed, 36@37c.

CHICAGO, March 2.—Wheat closed stronger and ½c higher; 79⅞c cash; —c March; 84⅞c May; 86⅛c June. Corn steady at 36¼c cash; 40 1-16c May. Oats steady; 29c cash; —c March; 32⅞c May. Rye at 59c. Flax seed, 109c. Prime timothy, 183@184c. Whiskey at 116c. Pork closed firmer; $10 35 cash; $— March; $10 52½ May; $— June. Lard steady at $5 87½ cash; — March; $6 00 May.

CHICAGO, March 2—Hogs—Receipts, 21,000 head; market moderately active and firm; 5c higher; light, $3 80@4 20; rough packing, $3 90@4 15; heavy packing and shipping, $4 15@4 40. Cattle—Receipts, 4,500 head; market steady; good to choice, $—; beeves, $4 00@5 60; butchers, $2 00@4 40; stockers, $3 00@4 25. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000 head; market steady; common to fair, $2 50@4 75; good to choice, $4 00@5 50.

CINCINNATI, March 2.—Flour—Market dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No. 2 red, 96c. Corn weak; No 3 mixed, 37c. Oats quiet; No 2 mixed, 32½c. Rye dull and unchanged; No 2, 65c. Barley dull and unchanged; extra No 3 spring, 58@60c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Pork at $10 75. Lard at $5 90. Bulk meats—shoulders, $4 00; short rib, $5 90. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Whisky active and firm at 110. Sales of 923 barrels of finished goods on this basis.

ST. LOUIS, March 2.—Wheat quiet and easy; No 2 red, cash, 90⅝c; March, 90¼c; April, —c; May, 93⅛@93⅞c; June, 94¼c bid. Corn—Market quiet and about steady; No 2 mixed cash, 35@35¼c; March, 35¼c asked; May, 36⅜c bid. Oats steady; No 2 mixed, cash, 29¼@29⅜c; March, 29½c; May, 31⅜c. Rye easy at 60c bid. Whisky at 110c. Pork weak; new, $10 70. Lard easy at $5 75c. Hogs—Receipts, 3,300 head; shipments, 1,250 head; market firm and 10c higher; Yorkers, $3 65@4 12; packers $4 00@4 15; butchers, $4 20@4 40. Cattle—Market stronger; native shipping steers, $4 25@5 35; butchering stock $3 85@4 20; receipts, 700 head; shipments, 200 head.

NEW YORK, March 2. Wheat—Market ¼@⅜c lower and more active; No. 1 White nominal; sales, 4,000 bu No. 2 Red, April, 93⅛@93¾c; 1,048,000 bu do May, 94⅛@94¾c; 296,000 bu do June, 95@95¾c; 64,000 bu do July, 95⅞@9⅜c; 96,000 bu do December, 100@100⅝c. Corn without a decided change and dull; mixed western spot, 45@49½c, do futures, 46⅛@49¼c; sales, 12,000 bu. Oats steady; western, 38@45c; sales, 70,000 bu. Beef dull; new extra mess, $10 00. Pork dull; new mess, $11 75@12 00; old, $10 50@10 75. Lard dull and lower; steam rendered, $6 2½. Butter dull and weak; western, 12@32c. Sugar steady; crushed, 6⅝c; powdered, 6 7-16@6½c; granulated, 6 5-16c. Molasses steady and quiet. Eggs—Western fresh at 14½@20c.

Live Stock Markets.

CINCINNATI, March 1.—Hogs—Market steady; common and light, $3 50@4 25; packing and butchers, $4 00@4 45, receipts, 2,900 head; shipments, 700 head.

EAST LIBERTY, March 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,451 head; shipments, 874 head; fairly active and a shade off; prime, $5 50@6 00; fair to good, $4 50@5 00; common, $3 50@4 00. Hogs—Receipts, 8,000 head; shipments, 7,200 head; the market was slow; Philadelphias, $4 50@4 60; Yorkers, $4 20@4 35; skips, $3 75@4 00. Sheep—Receipts, 8,000 head; shipments, 5,200 head; market active and unchanged; extra prime, $5 25@5 50; fair to good, $4 75@5 00; common to fair, $3 50@4 24; lambs, $5 50@6 50.

KANSAS CITY, March 1.—The Live Stock Indicator reports: Cattle—Receipts, 633 head; shipments, — head; market steady; export steers, $5 05@5 30; good to choice shipping, $4 60@5 00; common to medium, $4 00@4 50; stockers and feeders, $3 30@4 16; cows, $2 40@3 30. Hogs—Receipts, 5,785 head; shipments, — head; choice light firm; heavy and mixed packing weak and 5c lower; good to choice, $4 00@4 15; common and medium, $3 54@3 90; skips and pigs, $1 50@3 55. Sheep—Receipts, — head; shipments, — head; market steady; good to choice, $3 25@4 50; common to medium, $2 25@3 00.

CHICAGO, March 1—Cattle—Receipts, 5,700 head; shipments, 1,800 head; market steady, closing dull; shipping steers, 950 to 1,500 lbs., $3 75@5 60; stockers and feeders at $3 00@4 75; cows, bulls and mixed, $1 75@4 00; bulk, $2 75@3 25; slop fed steers, $—; through Texas cattle, $3 50@4 40. Hogs—Receipts, 19,500 head; shipments, 7,000 head; market slow and about steady; rough and mixed, $3 80@4 20; packing and shipping, $4 10@4 40; light, $3 75@4 15; skips, $3 00@3 75. Sheep—Receipts, 2,500 head; shipments, 1,000 head; market steady; natives, $2 50@5 70; Texans, $2 00@4 00; lambs, ⅌ head, $4 00@5 60.

BUFFALO, March 1—Cattle—Receipts, 1,156 head; market 10@15c better than last Monday; poor to common native steers, $4 00@4 40; good to choice, $4 75@5 50; common to fair, $4 40@4 60; extra steers, $5 75@6 00; stockers and feeders dull and weak; good to choice veals, $5 75@6 75; common to fair, $4 75@5 75. Sheep—Receipts, 8000 head; market active, firm and higher; common to fair, $4 00@4 75; choice to extra, $5 65@5 80; good to choice, $4 75@5 60; western lambs firm; common to prime, $4 00@6 00, good to choice, $6 @6 50; extra, $6 75@7. Hogs—Receipts, 10,920 head; market active and 5@15c lower; pigs, $4 00@4 10; light mixed, $4 10@4 20; selected Yorkers, $4 20@4 25; medium weights, $4 30@4 50; choice heavy, $4 45@4 50; rough ends, $4 20@4 30; coarse mixed, $3 75@4 15.

Visible Supply.

The New York Produce Exchange Weekly has the following showing the visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation, at lake and seaboard ports, for the week ending Feb. 20, 1886:

	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Barley bu.
T'l Feb. 20 '86	52841833	8867578	1997150	689552
T'l Feb. 13, '86	53365170	8777903	1861362	700152
T'l Feb. 21, '85	43035392	5483411	2317983	474786

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, March 2.—Wool—The market has been quiet, with a firm tone. Dealers, while desirous of effecting sales, are not receding from their position. The sales for the week make a total of 1,325,000 lbs; Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces at 32@35c; Territory, 17@21c; combing and delaine, 35c; unwashed and unmerchantable wools at 21@25c; pulled wools and noils at 27@35c; scoured and tub, 22@4c; California and Oregon, 21@33c; odds and ends, 12@ 0c; Australian, 34@40c.

Foreign Markets.

The Mark Lane Express, in its review of the British grain trade during the past week, says: Snow storms which prevailed during the week have been unfavorable to field work. Markets for native wheats has been more active and prices are 6d@1s dearer. Sales of English wheat during the past week were 68,922 quarters, at 29s 3d, against 54,502 quarters at 32s during the corresponding week last year. Foreign wheats are firmer. Corn is 3d dearer. Oats are 3d dearer. Two cargoes of wheat were sold, one of them being of No. 1 California, which was bought for Antwerp at 34s 6d. One cargo was withdrawn and one remained. Trade forward is improving. At to-day's market wheat was quiet but steady. Foreign wheat was in favor of sellers. Corn was rather weaker. Grinding barleys are 3d dearer on the week. Oats are 3@6d dearer on the week. Peas are 6d dearer on the week.

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Annual Statement

OF THE

Connecticut Mutual

LIFE

Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

NET ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1885,		$52,217,750.49
RECEIVED IN 1885,		
For Premiums	$4,542,264 74	
For Int. and Rents	2,949,237.43	
Profit and Loss	159,711.00—	7,651,213.17
		$59,868,963 66
DISBURSED IN 1885.		
For claims by death and matured endowments	$3,959,816.70	
Surplus returned to policy holders	1,202,156.56	
Lapsed and Surrendered Policies	662,610.92	
TOTAL TO POLICY-HOLDERS	$5,824,584.18	
Commissions to Agents, Salaries, Medical Examiners' fees, Printing, Advertising, Legal, Real Estate, and all other Expenses	759,616.34	
Taxes	342,311.04	
		6,926,511 56
Balance Net Assets, Dec. 31, 1885		$52,942,452 10
SCHEDULE OF ASSETS.		
Loans upon Real Estate, first lien		$27,088,191.62
Loans upon Stocks and Bonds		149,933.00
Premium Notes on Policies in force		2,439,563.01
Cost of Real Estate owned by the Comy		10,966,530.89
Cost of United States Registered Bonds		90,125.00
Cost of State and City Bonds		2,085,757.81
Cost of other Bonds		7,119,467.44
Cost of Bank Stock		122,761.00
Cost of Railroad Stock		26,000.00
Cash in Bank and Office		2,814,847.55
Balance due from Agents		9,574.79
		$52,942,452.10
ADD		
Interest due and accrued	$974,298.27	
Rents accrued	19,455 64	
Market value of stocks and bonds over cost	330,890.84	
Net deferred premiums	66,553.10	
		$1,441,197.85
GROSS ASSETS, December 31, 1885		$54,383,649.95
LIABILITIES:		
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding policies, net, assuming 4 per cent. interest	$48,949,331.00	
Additional reserve by Company's Standard, 3 per cent. on policies issued since April 1, 1882	122,165.00	
All other liabilities	754,176.04	
		49,825,672.04
SURPLUS by Company's Standard		$4,557,977.91
SURPLUS by Conn. Standard, 4 per cent.		4,680,142.91
SURPLUS by N.Y. Standard, 4½ per cent.		7,500,000.00
Ratio of expenses of management to receipts in 1885		9.93 per cent
Policies in force December 31, 1885, 62,995, insuring		$151,301,588.00

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JOHN M. TAYLOR, Vice President.
WILLIAM G. ABBOT, Secretary.
D. H. WELLS, Actuary.

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